The New-York Times.

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ALBANY AFFAIRS.

The New-York Reform Charter Growing in Favor.

Another Hearing Before the Joint Committees on Cities.

Opportunity Given the Committee of 70 to Explain Their Views.

The Bar Association Get a Poke in the Ribs.

Edward Gracie Appears in the Terwilliger Case.

More Secrets in the Public Printing Business Revealed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1872.

The charter of the Committee of Seventy has grown in favor with members of the Legislature from the day it was introduced—a week ago. The more it is examined and understood, the better it is liked, and if it were put upon its passage to-morrow, I am confident it would receive a two-thirds vote, at least in the Lower House. While almost every one is prepared to suggest what he regards as improvements in some of its provisions, yet all feel the danger that would ensue from an attempt to pick it to pieces in detail, and there is a general disposition to pass it substantially as it came from the hands of the Committee. It is regarded as an experiment—its auther submitted it as such—and, as New-York has tried almost every other experiment of municipal government without success, it is argued that there can be no harm in giving this one a show. The truth is, most of the country members look upon New-York as a convicted felon, doomed to death and deserving of its fate, and are perfectly willing that any experiments, however novel or hazardous, shall be tried upon it that may chance to be for the advantage of political science. Thus the distinguishing feature of the Seventy's charter—the principle of minority or proportionate representation—although a new idea to most members, and wholly untried in this State, meets with scarcely any opposition from any one. There are a good many who believe that the Departments of Police and Health should be Metropolitan in their character, so as to cover Brooklyn, Staten Island and a portion of Westchester County, but it is doubtful whether the Court of Appeals, as at present constituted, would not declare such a department unconstitutional if it were created by the Legislature. The idea entertained by some members at the outset of the session of forming a combination to continue in power certain Republican officials in New-York, whatever charter might be adopted, is well nigh abandoned. A large majority of the Legislature are in favorof making a clear sweep of the presens Ring Government there, and leaving all parties and politicians to carry their claims to public favor before the people; and the Seventy's charter, with its proportionate representation, gives them all a fair chance. Another hearing is to be had this evening on the merits of the charter before the joint Committee of the two Houses. The Assembly today voted to omit their evening session in order to give the use of their chamber to the representatives of the Seventy for that purpose. It is expected that most of the members of both Houses will be present.

EXECUTIVE PARDONS.

The Governor sent in a Message today giving the number and names of convicts pardoned, commuted or reprieved by him during the past year. Appended to each case are the reasons which controlled the Governor's action. Good conduct in prison, he says, has in every case been made an indispensable condition for the exercise of Executive clemency. Upward of 800 applications for pardon or commutation have been examined during the year. Fifty-two pardons from State Prison, thirty-two pardons from County Jail, or Penitentiary, twenty-nine commutations and five reprieves have been granted.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS.

Mr. Roche introduced a bill prohibiting any corporation, manufacturer or employer from keeping in their employ minors under the age of fifteen who shall not attend the public schools at least three calendar months of the year while so employed.

A DRIVE AT PALACE-CARS.

Mr. Buckley introduced a bill prohibiting any railroad company in this State from running any description of cars over its road in which a greater rate of fare shall be exacted than that charged in the ordinary cars. The penalty for violation of the act is to be $50, to be sued for and recovered by any person who shall have been subjected to the overcharge. A similar bill was introduced at the last session, but failed to pass.

A DIG AT THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Niles offered a resolution today, which will be found in the regular report, calling upon the Bar Association, and any other reform organizations in New-York, to come forward with specific charges and proofs against the authors of their grievances, or in default thereof, to cease denouncing the Legislature for not doing what they have no right to do, without adequate grounds of action. The Bar Association, Mr. Niles says, came up here two weeks ago, as was stated at the time, with a memorial backed by proper evidence, asking for the impeachment or removal of certain Judges, but they went home again without presenting their case, and have not been heard of since, except as growlers against legislative inaction.

REORGANIZING THE BROOKLYN WATER BOARD.

The Brooklyn Reform Committee have sent up a bill, which was introduced, today, by Mr. White, to reorganize the Water Board of that city. The bill provides that within five days after its passage the Mayor, Controller and Auditor (the last two are Republicans) shall meet and appoint two persons who shall be residents of Brooklyn and tax-payers, to act as Water and Sewerage Commissioners. They shall constitute a permanent Water Board and Sewerage Commission, and shall hold office for the term of one year from the 1st of March, 1872, or until their successors shall be appointed. They shall be subject to all the provisions of law governing the present Water Board and possess all their powers, except those relating to repaving, regrading and repairing streets, reflagging sidewalks, relaying crosswalks and making other improvements in and about the streets, which powers shall hereafter be exercised only by and under the direction of the Common Council, whose duty it shall be to institute all proceedings of this character, and direct the Board to carry them out. But no proceedings to repave or regrade streets shall be instituted, except on the petition of the property-owners on the line of the proposed improvement.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Senator Perry introduced a bill to authorise notaries public to perform their functions in any part of the State without reference to the county for which they are appointed. If a notary takes the acknowledgment of any instrument to be vended in any other county than that for which he is appointed, he is required to get the certificate of the County Clerk of the county for which he is appointed; that he is a duly appointed notary, authorized to take such acknowledgment.

THIRD-AVENUE PALACE-CARS.

The bill to authorize palace or drawing-room cars to be run on the Third-avenue Railroad, at an addional fare of ten cents to be charged for riding in them, came up for consideration in Committee of the Whole of the Senate this morning, and was debated at some length, and in a very animated style. The bill was introduced by Senator Tiemann, but, judging from this morning's debate, he is not very heartily in favor of it, and probably introduced it as many other bills are introduced here, at the request of some constituent interested in it.

As reported from the Committee, it reads as follows:

SECTION 1. The Third-avenue Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, are hereby authorized and empowered to enter into a contract, on such terms as may be agreed upon, with Robert Squires, his associates or assigns, to run upon their road for the accommodation of such passengers as may desire it, what are commonly known as palace or drawing-room cars.

SEC. 2. The said Robert Squires, his associates or assigns, shall be permitted to charge for and receive from each passenger occupying a seat in said palace or drawing-room car, a sum of money not exceeding ten cents, in addition to the legal rates of fare, but no passenger shall be allowed on any said cars unless provided with a seat. But this act shall not be so construed as to permit said railroad Company to run any less number of the ordinary cars, than by the terms of their grant they are required to run, or less than is sufficient to accommodate such persons as do not desire to use said palace cars.

SEC. 3. On the making of such contract or agreement with said railroad Company, the said Robert Squires, his associates or assigns, are hereby authorized to incorporate themselves into a company, in the mode and after the manner provided for in the act passed Feb. 17, 1848, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," and when so incorporated, shall be subject to all the provisions of said act, and the several acts amendatory thereto, so far as the same are applicable.

SEC. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. Weissman and Mr. Benedict advocated the passage of the bill. It will be seen that the privilege is not conferred directly upon the railroad company, but that it is authorized to contract with Robert Squires, the President of the Company, his associates or assigns, to furnish the necessary accommodation.

Mr. Tiemann moved to reduce the extra fare authorized to be charged from ten cents to five.

Mr. D. P. Wood lanched out in a violent philippic against the Third-avenue Railroad and its management. He said the Company made enormous profits and paid heavy dividends upon a fictitious and watered capital; that if this bill became a law it would make the accommodations furnished the general public so mean and repulsive as to drive all passengers into the palace-cars, and to exact from them the increased fare, and that this was the object of the bill. He thought that the bill should be remodeled, so as to require the Company to furnish seats for all passengers, and to do it at the usual rates of fare.

Mr. Lowery took the same view of the subject, and called for the reading of a memorial from the East Side Association, protesting against the passage of the bill.

Mr. Durphy spoke warmly in favor of the bill. He said he had had experience as an officer of City railroads, and knew that no road could afford to carry passengers at five cents if required to furnish them all with seats.

The bill was finally progressed.

WESTCHESTER BOULEVARDS.

The Committee of the Senate, to which was referred Mr. Robertson's bill repealing the Boulevard act of last year introduced yesterday, reported the bill favorably this morning.

PROTECTION OF TAX-PAYERS.

The bill to give tax-payers a right of action against public officials guilty of malfeasance, ordered to a third reading yesterday, passed the Senate this morning.

CONTESTED SEATS.

The hearing in the contested seat case of Rossa vs. Tweed has been postponed by the Senate Committee, at the request of Mr. Davenport, O'Donovan Rossa's counsel, who is ill. The case of Senator James Wood will be continued in New-York, to which City the Committee will go to take evidence next week. S.

The Charter Hearing—Rapid Transit—Secrets of the Public Printing Business—Prevention of Abortion.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 1—Evening.—The hearing on the Committee of Seventy's charter, before the Joint Committee on Cities, Senator Palmer presiding, in the Assembly Chamber this evening, was very largely attended by members of both Houses and by spectators in the galleries. The advocates of the Charter, Messrs. Salomon, Varnum and Sterne, were listened to with great interest and attention. After the hearing the delegates from the Seventy were hospitably entertained by Senator Palmer. It is reported that the Assembly Committee on Cities have agreed to report the charter favorably to-morrow or next day.

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Joint Committee on Railroads resumed the hearing of quick transit schemes this afternoon, when Mr. Gardner advocated, at great length, his colossal plan for a combined railway and warehouse system for New-York, which he represented as the supreme remedy for nearly all the commercial evils that now afflict the City. Col. Varndenbergh will be heard next week, and will present his claim as the original projector of underground transit for New-York, and urge the passage of the bill presented by him seven years ago.

TERWILLIGER.

The Special Senate Committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Terwilliger, held its first meeting this evening, when Edward Gracie, the man whose affidavit containing the charges was published in the *Tribune*, was put upon the stand as a witness. He admitted that he made the affidavit, and said it was drawn up by Col. Hastings, the private secretary of Senator Fenton, who told him that he wanted it to defeat Terwilliger as a candidate as Clerk of the Senate, and get the place for himself. It was inside a month before it appeared in the *Tribune*, and he was told that it would never be published. He pointed out some errors in the affidavit, and as to the material charge that Terwilliger had increased the amount of printing bills, he said that bills went out of the house of Weed & Parsons and were increased when they came back, but that he had no knowledge that Terwilliger had anything to do with the alterations made in them. After the conclusion of Gracie's examination, which was regarded by all who heard it as a complete failure to sustain the charges, the Committee adjourned till 6 P. M. to-morrow, when the books of Weed & Parsons will be produced, and after testimony taken if deemed necessary.

MR. PARSONS TELLS ALL HE KNOWS.

The Assembly Printing Committee, which was directed to make a general investigation of the public printing business, held a meeting, this afternoon, and obtained some important information from Mr. Parsons, who appears determined to make a full exposure of all he knows on the subject. He testified that it had been customary for many years past to pay the Clerk of the Assembly a bonus of twenty per cent. on the printing done for the Lower House; that it had been regarded as one of the perquisites of the Clerk. When the Democrats had the House the printing was done at the *Argus* office, where it is presumed the same custom was observed. Mr. Parsons also testified that last Winter he paid $10,000 to Edwin R. Phelps, of Westchester County, for his influence in getting a bill of Weed, Parsons & Co. into the Supply bill. He said the bill was a just one, and in consequence of the burning of the Company's establishment they needed the money badly, and as Phelps represented that they would not get it unless they paid the $10,000 they were prevailed upon to pay it. Phelps was a sort of lobbyist who hung around the Legislature last Winter and was very intimate with the clerk of the Ways and Means Committee, named Lambard. Mr. Jacobs, the Chairman of the Committee, says he knows nothing about the transaction.

ABORTION.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has agreed to report favorably the bill to prevent abortion, which criminates any one who is concerned in the act, whether as adviser or actual participant, and makes the penalty not less than five years imprisonment, and from that to life imprisonment, in the discretion of the Court. S.

THE NEW CAPITOL FRAUDS.

Another Offshoot of the New-York Ring—Teamsters Hauling Stone for a Turnpike Drawing Pay from the Commission.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The Committee of Ways and Means continued their investigation of the charges against the Commissioners and the Superintendent of the new Capitol today:

John McKenna, stone-cutter, who did not work on the Capitol, knew of Capitol men working on other work, but did not know how and by whom paid.

Dennis Ryan, stone-cutter on Capitol work, testified that he, with others, went as a Committee to the New-York Working Men's Union; was gone several days, and was paid the same as if at work.

Michael Feeney testified that he kept teams, which were used in drawing stones, off and on, for the Capitol; he knew of stones being drawn to Aaron Hawley's place, on the Delaware Turnpike, and was paid for the same at the Capitol office; was told by his teamster that the stone was so drawn; his teams also hauled some flag-stones to Jay-street, and dumped them on a vacant lot; did not know whether the money came out of the Capitol fund or not.

Edward Hawley testified that he had occasion to employ two granite-cutters, and got them from the Capitol; he paid them for the work they did.

Richard Beck, who keeps a stone-yard, needed rubbing-sand, and there was none to be had except at the Capitol; applied to the Capitol Superintendent, who referred me to the Commissioners; this was last Fall; the Commissioners gave me an order for it, on my agreeing to return the same amount; I have not yet returned it, but I will, in the Spring, when I can get it; I cannot get it before; in my business I have hired men who worked on the Capitol, but I paid them for all the work they did.

Edward Donough had worked on the Capitol two years, but had never received pay twice nor signed two pay-rolls. It appeared that some one had started the story that this witness had said he got double pay. He denied it.

John Flynn was a laborer on the Capitol in 1870; he had been sent up to the Rural Cemetery to work on Erastus Corning's monument, and received his pay at the Capitol. On the cross-examination of this witness it appeared that he had been hurt by an accident at the Capitol, and asked for six weeks' pay, the time he was laid up, but received only four weeks' pay.

The prosecution here ended their case, with the understanding that they could put in other evidence if they had any which was important. The testimony for the defense was then introduced:

Abraham Dyer, who had charge and superintends the Bridgeford farm, testified that he paid H. B. Van Alstyne for all the work he did for the farm.

Joseph S. Gould, the time keeper at the Capitol, testified that no man had time or work credited to him who was absent in New-York or elsewhere; the roll is called twice a day, morning and noon, and no man not answering to his name is ever paid; a man might step out of the yard for a while, but he must respond to his name at the roll-call.

Daniel Staley corroborated the testimony of the last witness, and other witnesses gave similar testimony.

W. H. Rice, one of the New Capitol Commissioners, testified that he knew of the stone taken for the McQuade Monument; that it was to be paid for and charged in the accounts, but was not yet paid for.

Superintendent Bridgeford also explained that Henry Smith was a personal friend of his, and he was anxious for his election to the Assembly; he therefore urged everybody to vote for him, but he did not use any coercion.

The Chairman of the Committee then announced the investigation closed.

THE CHARTER.

Another Hearing Before the Joint Committee on Cities—Further Statements by the Committee of Seventy.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The Joint Committee of the Senate and House on Cities met in the Assembly Chamber this evening to hear arguments on the proposed reform measures for the City of New-York. The Committee was first addressed by Ex-Gov. Salomon, who referred to the declarations that all that was necessary to be done was to amend the charter of 1870.

He entered on behalf of the Committee of Seventy and the labors they had performed, a protest against any such action on the part of the Legislature. He declared that the charter was brought forth in iniquity, and its fruits were perfectly natural. That charter placed all the power of the City Government in the hands of four men. It would never do to amend the charter of 1870 and satisfy the people of New-York who have demanded reform. If there was any issue distinctly made at the last election, it was that there should be a new charter and that the old one should be totally abolished. Upon that issue we went to the polls. He insisted that that charter should be repealed, and said if that was not done, and a new charter enacted, the Legislature would not satisfy the demands of the people. He then proceeded to discuss the majority rule system, and said if this was given to the people again they will be left in the position they were before, and they will be left to the mercy of a political party caucus, and this meant political ruts and political corruption such as we have already experienced and suffered under, to the extent of perhaps hundreds of millions of dollars. When a party has become so strong as the majority in New-York, a caucus nomination is equivalent to an election at any and all times, and the majority are never represented. He then repeated, in the main, his former explanation of the proportional representation system, and urged its adoption with much force. Substantially, the main features of this new charter were given to the public some six weeks ago. Then again, it was given to the public with amendments; and still again, it was given to the public a week ago. He said he had not seen any unfavorable criticism of it—no material objection to its most important provisions—no press had said anything against the proportional representative system, and this was something he wished to call attention to, especially as it was a novelty here but not in Europe, and it should be remembered that all great reforms are novelties. The people of New-York ask that you give this system to them.

Hon. Joseph B. Varnum was the next speaker. He referred to his past services in behalf of a good government for New-York as a legislator years ago, and said, though much time had been spent on this charter, he could not come there and say it was perfect. He said that twenty years ago it was claimed the charter then in force was a model one. He then detailed the provisions of the charter of that day, and the government of the City under it, and said that such a thing as any corner politician coming out of his obscurity to take the position of Alderman or other office, was never heard of. They would not dare to do it, but how was it now? What were the qualifications now for an Alderman or Assistant Alderman? The speaker proceeded at length, giving a full history of the manner in which Municipal affairs have been managed, changed, and patronage increased, the past twenty years. He said he was satisfied that the Metropolitan Police Commission was an excellent institution, but the Committee of Seventy was not sure that the County of Westchester wanted to be united to us in the matter and hence it was not provided for. He then called attention to the Tax Levy, regarding which he thought all members of the Legislature who had experience with them would concede. A great reform will be worked by the provisions of this new charter. Referring to the effect to be produced by the adoption of this charter, he said he believed the people of New-York, having learned what their strength at the polls amounts to, will hereafter attend them and vote, especially if they are assured their votes will be counted. We cannot expect to see the same excitement prevail every year which prevailed last year. We cannot expect to see our merchants and business men leave their business and join committees of seventy; but we will see them cast their votes, if they only know they will be counted, or will not be counterbalanced by illegal votes. Mr. Varnum continued at some length, and closed with a strong appeal to the Legislature to give the City a charter cleared of all provisions contained in previous ones.

Mr. Bevins, of Onondaga, inquired whether the Committee of Seventy had examined the constitutionality of the cumulative vote proposed in the charter.

Ex-Gov. Salomon replied they had, and were fully satisfied of its constitutionality. There were many distinguished lawyers on the Committee, among them Prof. Dwight, and they all agreed that as the elective franchise is not taken from the citizens, it was entirely constitutional.

Mr. Simon Stern next addressed the Committee in advocacy of the principles of the proportional system of representation. He also warned the Committee against propositions to amend, tinker, or attempt to improve the old charter. That charter provides for especial departments, and each has power to raise and expend moneys, but in the new charter neither has such power. He spoke at some length in the explanation of the object of the cumulative system.

Mr. G. D. Brown, of Cayuga, inquired what action had been taken concerning the Judiciary.

Ex-Gov. Salomon replied that the Bar Association had that subject under consideration.

Mr. Henry G. Olin said that as a member of the Citizens' Association he would say that he had brought a charter prepared by that Association, and said that the proposition to keep certain ones in office was for the purpose of preventing the effect to be produced by a sudden and violent change. He also denied that there was any end to be gained.

The Committee then adjourned.

The following members of the Committee of Seventy were present: Hon. John Wheeler, Ex-Gov. Salomon, Hon. Joseph B. Varnum, Simon Stern and Joseph Blumenthal.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 1.

The Senate was flooded with petitions today against legislative interference with the Erie Railroad, and for an increase of the litigation fund. The bills to fix the compensation of County Judges and Surrogates, to incorporate the negroes with the National Guard, and exempting the town of West Chester, Westchester County, from the law authorizing the Park Commissioners to survey and lay out roads in Westchester County, were reported favorably.

The bill designating the degrees of the crime of murder was reported upon adversely, but the report was not agreed to, and the bill was sent to the Committee of the Whole.

STEAM ON THE CANALS.

A number of bills were introduced, among them one authorizing Addison M. Farrell to run steam tow-boats on the canals.

PASSED.

Among the bills passed were the following: In relation to dividends of life insurance companies; to authorize any tax-payer to prosecute any public officer for swindling; in relation to witnesses in criminal cases.

THIRD-AVENUE PALACE-CARS.

In Committee of the Whole, the Senate debated two hours the bill to allow the Third-avenue Railroad Company, of New-York, to run palace-cars, the tenor of the debate indicating that the Senate will not assent to the proposition.

NEW-YORK GRAND JURIES.

The Assembly bill relative to Grand Juries in New-York City was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Governor sent in a communication, stating that he has granted fifty-two pardons from the State Prisons during the year, and thirty-two from the penitentiaries and jails, and also granted twenty-nine commutations and five reprieves.

PASSED.

The following bills were passed: Amending the charter of the Manhattan Dispensary, New-York; Providing for appeals from decisions of County Superintendents of the Poor; to enable the Shepherd's Fold Protestant Episcopal Church, in New-York City, to take and hold real estate.

ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The following bills were ordered to their third reading: To improve and widen Barker-street, Brooklyn; changing the name of the Mutual Life Insurance Company to the Reserve Mutual Life Insurance Company, and to increase its capital stock; amending the act to protect purchasers of real estate at sales ordered by Surrogates; amending the general Railroad act so as to permit the construction of narrow gauge roads.

DEMAND FOR REDUCED FERRIAGE.

A large number of petitions asking for reduced rates of ferriage between New-York and Brooklyn were presented.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The following bills were among those reported: Regulating the Long Island and New-York Ferry Company; amending the act providing regulations for the Port of New-York; regulating the manufacture of gas in New-York City.

JUDICIAL ABUSES.

Mr. Niles offered the following:

Whereas, Great crimes against justice are alleged to have been committed in the City of New-York by persons in high official stations; and whereas, the Bar Association of that City claim to have knowledge of such crimes; and whereas, evils must be known before they can be removed; and whereas, this Assembly is not an inquisition, but a legislative body, bound to act upon some general principles of right and wrong, or upon the knowledge of facts proved; and whereas, it is alleged that in former years charges against officials have resulted in compromise between the accusers and the accused, while the Legislature is left, as it has now for four weeks, to the censure of the people for not having removed the evils of which it has neither specification nor proof; therefore

Resolved, That the Bar Association of the City of New-York, and all others having knowledge of abuses that this Legislature ought to abate, are hereby requested to present the same to this Assembly with proof, or to the end that proof may be taken.

Mr Alvord rising to debate the resolution, it was laid over. The Assembly adjourned.

RUSSIA.

Appointment of a Minister to the United States—Catacazy's New Position.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—An Imperial decree appoints Baron Von Offenburg, late Consul-General at Bucharest, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia to the Government of the United States. By the same decree M. Catacazy, the late Minister at Washington, is attached to the Foreign Office in this City.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Ex-Minister Catacazy arrived at Liverpool yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Alabama Claims Still Interesting the Public—Opinions of the Press.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The claims made by the United States before the Geneva Board of Arbitration, under the Treaty of Washington, continue to occupy public attention. The leading articles of all the prominent journals today are devoted to the subject.

FRANCE.

Minister Washburne's Return to Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The return of Minister Washburne from Nice is announced in the American Register today. A committee of the citizens of the United States sojourning in Paris yesterday presented a service of plate to Col. Hoffman, Secretary of the American Legation.

COLD IN THE NORTH-WEST.

Several Deaths Reported—Terrible Suffering by Residents—Shocking Scenes.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 1.—Reports that are now coming to hand from the North-west show that the change in the temperature on Saturday night and Sunday was much greater than first stated, and that there has been great suffering and some loss of life on the Plains.

A special dispatch from Sioux City to the *Times* says that several deaths have occurred near that city from exposure. Two men, father and son, named Patrick and Michael Jordan, were frozen to death on Percy Creek, ten miles north of that place. When found the bodies were within twenty rods of a house. They had come six or seven miles for a load of wood, and were overtaken suddenly by the storm, when they became bewildered and could not reach shelter. Three men, Hollanders, names unknown, were frozen to death on Rock River, in Sioux County, on Sunday. A special dispatch to the *Journal*, from Vermillion, Dakota, says that several persons have perished from cold in that valley. Two boys were caught in the storm near Lodi; one was frozen to death and the other had his arms and legs so badly frozen that they will have to be amputated. Two men are reported dead from the cold, on Turkey Creek, in Dakota, about fifteen miles from here, and several other deaths are reported, the particulars of which have not been received. The storm was of unprecedented severity, and will be long remembered. A train on the Illinois Central Railroad, due at Sioux City on Saturday, the 27th ult., is lying at Lemars, with no immediate prospect of getting through. It will probably not reach there before to-night. The road is completely blocked. The snow is packed very hard, and will have to be shoveled.

Convention to Establish a Constitutional Theology.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—In the National Convention to secure a "religious" amendment to the Constitution, a remonstrance was read setting forth that the proposed amendment would have a tendency to create an aristocracy of Christians who would incite persecution, and would render incapable of holding office all who could not subscribe to the principles of Christianity, and warning the delegates that the surest way to ruin the country and the Christian religion itself was to engraft the creed in the Constitution of the State. It was urged, during the debate, that the question of the Bible in the schools would ultimately have to be determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, in accordance with the Constitution in which there is no "clause recognizing religion or morality."

At a later stage, in reply to the remonstrance above cited, it was urged that the protest contained the gist of the popular objection to this movement, viz., that the nation will be bound to deny all political rights to all who do not believe in Christianity, and will cause persecution and finally bloody war. It seemed strange that such calamities should be foretold. All the Convention asked was to put in the Federal Constitution what is incorporated in the Constitutions of nearly all the States. The Constitution of Ohio, under which the remonstrant lived, contained every idea proposed for the national charter. Had he suffered persecution? The trouble with that class of thinkers was that they do not understand the character of the American people. The American Government is practical. So far from being oppressive, no Government ever acknowledged the complete, spiritual and political rights of man until Christianity, with its law of universal love and liberty, had inspired the souls of the people of the United States to make a Government under which the remonstrant can denounce Christianity, and even threaten a new rebellion, with no one to molest him, or make him afraid. Sucsequently some extracts from a paper prepared by Prof. Taylor Lewis, of Union College, New-York, on the impossibility of State neutrality in morals and religion, was then read and well received. The Convention closed its session to-night.

MURDER IN THE COAL REGIONS.

Body of a Missing Man Found—Marks of Violence Discovered—No Clue to the Murderer.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 1.—Richard Cook, an employe of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company in this city, mysteriously disappeared on New-Year's Day. A reward was offered for information as to his whereabouts, but no traces were found until today, when the body was discovered floating in the grist-mill dam of the Roaring Brook. On the inquest the fact was revealed that Cook came to his death by violence, there being two deep cuts in the head, evidently made by some sharp weapon. Cook was a man respected among his fellow-workmen, and was a member of Capouse Lodge, No. 170, Independant Order of Odd Fellows, of Hyde Park. Scranton is the third largest city in the State, yet the poorest governed, in consequence of the Select Council refusing to co-operate with the Mayor in furnishing the city with an efficient Police force. Crimes are constantly occurring, and criminals invariably escape justice. Chief of Police Fesbar is the best officer the city ever had, but he is only allowed five men on the force for both day and night, or one policeman for every 8,000 inhabitants. A man named Moore, from Dallas, in this county, in attempting to cross the river upon the ice, between Buttermilk Falls and Gardner's Ferry, broke through. His team was drowned, but his own life was saved with difficulty.

MEXICO.

Reports of the Progress of the Revolution.

MATAMORAS, Feb. 1.—Communication with Camargo has been re-established. Cortina's forces still hold the place, although they are almost surrounded. It is reported through Government sources that the revolutionists have been defeated near San Luis Potosi, and that Gen. Narengo is retreating toward Satillo. Gen. Garcia and his forces have been routed at Vidal. Trevin is at Monterey, collecting forces and material to retrieve the losses. All private telegrams are interdicted, and rumors, therefore, are considered doubtful.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2—1 A. M.—The centre of the highest barometer has moved north-eastward since Wednesday night to New-Jersey. The pressure has fallen throughout the Gulf States and Mississippi Valley, with north and north-east winds. Continued cloud and occasional light rain in the Gulf States. Rain is also reported from South Carolina and snow from Missouri and Kansas. Clear and partially cloudy weather has continued from the Middle and Eastern States, north-westward to Minnesota. Light north-east winds prevail on the South Atlantic coast; light winds and calm on the lakes; light north winds in the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys; cloudy and threatening weather, with falling barometer, are reported from the California coast.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall on Friday very generally east of the Mississippi; cloudy succeed the clear weather in the Middle States; rising temperature throughout the Middle and Eastern States; the rain and snow extend north-eastward into Virginia. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and the Gulf coasts to-night.

IN NEW-YORK.

During yesterday the weather began gradually to moderate. Thermometer at 6 A. M., 14°; 11 A. M., 22°; 2 P. M., 27°; 9 P. M., 26°. Barometer: 30.42, 30.47, 30.44, 30.45. Corresponding date last year: Thermometer—40°, 43°, 45°, 39°.

The Mormon Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—The Attorney-General today received telegrams from Salt Lake City, signed by prominent business men—Mormons and Gentiles—disapproving the course of Judge McKean in not admitting Brigham Young, and others now on trial before the United States Court, to bail. A telegram was also received, signed by Federal officers, strongly indorsing the course of that Judge.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 1.—Judge McKean on the bail question is the topic of general discussion this morning. Opinion is expressed that he is consistent, but foolish.

The Government Purchases of Land in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Collector McLean yesterday opened three bids for the sale to the Government of one of the twenty-four blocks of land nearest the old Custom-house. The block bounded by Fifth-avenue, Adams, Jackson and La Salle streets, was offered for $1,100,000; that bounded by Adams, Dearborn, Quincey and Clark streets, for $1,250,000; that by Clark, Adams, La Salle and Monroe streets, for $1,566,000. The bids will be submitted to Secretary Boutwell.

Alderman Montgomery was today convicted of bribery on the second indictment, and remanded to jail.

The Pennsylvania State Senatorship—A Contest by Col. McClure.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 1.—At a meeting of return judges in the Fourth District, this morning, the votes were counted, and Gray's majority found to be 891. Col. McClure, defeated candidate, applied to the Common Pleas Court this morning for permission to open the election papers in the Prothonotary office and examine them to ascertain whether the returns are not fraudulent. The Court heard the argument on the petition.

Movements of the Grand Duke Alexis.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 1.—The Ducal party left here at 9 o'clock this morning by a special train on the Nashville Road, accompanied by a number of ladies and gentlemen, for the Mammoth Cave, which the party intend to explore this evening. After which the party from the city will return, and the Grand Duke and suite will proceed to Memphis, arriving there to-morrow. The visit here has been very gratifying to the guests and the citizens alike.

HOUSE OF ORLEANS.

Marriage of the Princess Marguerite—Address of Mgr. Dupanloup.

From the London Times, Jan. 16.

The marriage of the Princess Marguerite of Orleans, eldest daughter of the Duc de Nemours, with Prince Ladislas Czartoryski, was celebrated on Monday at the parish church of Chantilly. Among the crowd of distinguished persons present upon the occasion were the Emperor of Brazil, who represented his son-in-law, the Comte d'Eu, brother of the bride. The Belgian Minister represented the King of the Belgians. The members of the Orleans family present included the Comte and Comtesse de Paris, the Duchesse de Chartes, the Prince and Princesse de Joinville, the Princesse de Salome, the Duc d'Aumale and the Duc de Guise, the Duc and Duchesse de Montpensier, the Duchesse Auguste de Saxe Cobourg and the Prince Philippe and Princesse Amelie de Cobourg. The Duc de Chartres and the Duc de Penthièvre were prevented from being present, the one by his duties at sea, and the other by military service in Algeria. The nuptial benediction was pronounced by the Bishop of Orleans, who, after referring to the happy future which was opened to the newly-married couple, said: "Happy as man and wife, not less happy, perhaps, in the future as parents, Heaven will permit you to survive beyond the grave in a posterity which will have consoled your old age and have received from your hands, to transmit in their turn to their descendants the threefold heritage of honor, of virtue and of religion which you have inherited from those to whom you owe your birth. Why is it that all cannot be here today to bless you? And without desiring to sadden the happiness of today, how can we forget those who are wanting upon this occasion, and to whom it would have afforded such happiness. A mother who was, during her too fleeting appearance upon earth, an angel of peace and serenity for all; a father, whom I have seen unto his last days firm as the column of an overthrown temple, and the bountiful helper of all belonging to him; faithful among the most faithful—a touching personification of the unfortunate Poland, the sister of France, so persistent in her prolonged and sorrowful hope, and who is still so grievously wanting to the Church, to France, and to Europe. And what shall be said of so many other cherished spirits, which, sanctified by the cross, now look down upon you from a better sphere, and among which I cannot forget that one which I knew best, always the most Christian—that is, the ampleast and the grandest? Yes, today you are blessed both in Heaven and upon earth. And is it not already great happiness that your marriage has not been solemnized in a foreign country? Allow me to say, Prince, that this is true even for you, for France is your adopted country until the time, when restored herself, and assisted by God, she shall be able to restore your own to you. Moreover, you will find in the royal family which today receives you with such affectionate cordiality on which ever side you look, virtues which you personally can appreciate—fidelity to religion, devotion to the country, a taste for the noblest efforts of the mind, and that magnanimous valor which is known in distant seas and on the shores of Africa, and which recently was at once revealed and disguised under the old name of Robert Le Fort. You will especially find in him who today intrusts to you the future charge of his beloved daughter, a father worthy of that great name—a father and a friend. His modesty and my respect prevent me from praising him in his presence, but they cannot prevent me from saying, in the simplest language, that what is most admired and respected in him is what is so grand but so rare among us, abnegation and consequent perfect uprightness of mind." The reverend prelate then added some words of advice to the bride and bridegroom, and concluded by imploring the Divine blessing upon their union.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A man and girl have been badly bitten at Detroit by a mad dog.

Goodwin's tannery in Farnworth, N. H., was burned on Wednesday. Loss $6,000.

The building Nos. 10 and 12 State-street, in Boston, was damaged $2,500 by fire yesterday.

The strike at Blaenavon, Wales, is ended. The men are at work again.

It is officially announced that President Cespedes is still in Cuba.

Ariosa, Chief of Staff of the Cuban General, Salome Hernandez, has been executed at Sancti Espiritus.

The first passenger-train passed through the Shawangunk tunnel, Orange County, yesterday.

The fourth meeting of the New-Jersey Sabbath-school Institute was held at Plainfield, N. J., last evening.

M. S. Chapman, formerly a well-known merchant of Belfast, Me., fell dead of heart disease on Congress-street, Boston, yesterday.

The Southern Railroad bill, with all the Senate amendments, has passed the Kentucky House.

The Union Pacific Railroad is blockaded with snow between Laramie and Rawlins stations.

The drying-rooms of the Salisbury, Mass., Manufacturing Company were damaged by fire on Wednesday night to the extent of $12,000.

The Australian steamer is detained at San Francisco until the arrival of the Eastern and European mails, delayed by snow.

A decisive battle between the Federal forces and the rebels in Sinaloa, Mexico, was hourly expected on the 7th ult.

The workmen engaged on the Detroit River tunnel, have struck a bed of rock at a depth of 104 feet.

The Unitarian Society of Detroit has extended a call to Rev. S. R. Calthorp, of Syracuse.

The bark *Manitoba* went ashore on Wednesday off Penzance, England, and is a total wreck. Four of her crew were lost.

The German authorities have prohibited the sale of French journals in the streets of Strasbourg.

The first passenger-train passed through the Midland Shawangunk Tunnel, yesterday, amid much rejoicing by the people.

The members of the Japanese Embassy were received by the Governor and Legislature of California at Sacramento, yesterday, and proceed to Virginia City today.

An Apache chief, killed while plundering and murdering in Sonora, Cal., dressed in full military uniform, was supposed to be Cochise, from Arizona.

One of the charges against the Texan officials recently indited, is in giving a false certificate of election to W. J. Clark, from the Third Congressional District.

The Executive Committee of the Michigan State Agricultural Society have revised their premium list, increasing it $1,200 over last year. The list includes $2,000 for racing.

The American squadron, with Gen. Sherman and Lieut. Grant, is expected soon at Constantinople, and preparations are making for a reception.

Rhodes' dyeing establishment, Bennett's kindling-wood depot, and Bracht's dwelling and saloon, on Union-street, Poughkeepsie, were burned down yesterday. Loss, $13,000.

No immediate change will be made in the Spanish Ministry. The withdrawal of Señor Gamindes has been deferred. Tranquility prevails throughout the Kingdom.

The United States steamer *Congress*, which went out to convoy the *Hornet* from Porte-au-Prince, arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday and proceeded to Norfolk.

The steam-ship *Morro Castle* arrived at Havana yesterday morning, with a party of New-York gentlemen. They had a rough passage, but all are well.

A woman engaged in passing counterfeit twenty-dollar notes has been arrested in Milwaukee, and a large amount of counterfeit money found in her possession.

In the New-Orleans investigation, yesterday, Marshal Packard made a series of charges against Gov. Warmoth, involving corruption and other offenses.

At DelWitt, Ill., Jan. 23, Alvin V. Parevitz, a Prussian nobleman residing near that place, was murdered by Frederick Shafer, who escaped to Chicago and was arrested.

The number of grain distilleries in operation is 313, with a daily capacity of 232,185 gallons. There are eleven molasses distilleries, with a daily capacity of 13,321 gallons.

A. M. Holbrook, for thirty years one of the editors and proprietors of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, published his valedictory yesterday. The New-Orleans Printing and Publishing Company will continue the paper.

An Auburn, N. Y., telegram says the Erie Company has not leased the Southern Central Railroad. Verbal propositions have been made by the Erie and other companies, but the Company had not formally considered them.

In the case of Colt's Arms Company, of Hartford, Conn., Justice Blackburn, of England, decides that a foreign corporation may be sued in England, through its resident representative.

A fire at Bath, N. Y., yesterday, destroyed two dwelling-houses, the Congregational Church, a store, and a hotel and stage stable. David Chase was killed by falling bricks, and Sheriff Morrison received serious internal injuries. The loss is $30,000; insurance, $4,500.

A party of dog-fighters of New-York and Boston went to Vernon, Conn., yesterday, to indulge in their brutal sport, but thirty-five of them were arrested and taken to Rockville for trial. They will probably stay a month in Connecticut, working for the State.

The Missouri State Senate yesterday passed the resolution to pay the State bonds in greenbacks, over the Governor's veto, by a vote of 21 to 10. The Democrats held a caucus last night, to determine what action the House shall take.

Wm. A. Glover, on trial for robbing the Boylston Bank, in Boston, swore yesterday that he knew nothing of the robbery until he saw it in the newspapers, and that he had nothing to do with the stolen bonds either in Boston or New-York.

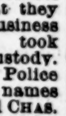
Arrest of Pickpockets.

At a late hour last night Detectives Daniel, Kelso and Keirns, of the Central Office, while on duty at the New-Haven Railroad Depot, at Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, at the arrival of the 11½ P. M. train from Boston, noticed three well-known pickpockets alight from the train, and believing that they proposed to ply their nefarious business among the legitimate passengers, took the light-fingered gentlemen into custody. The prisoners were brought to Police Head-quarters, where they gave their names as Wm. H. Sanders, George Brown and Chas. Douglass, and were locked up for the night. They will be taken before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, today. Each of the men carried a traveling shawl over his left arm, under cover of which to manipulate the pockets of the passengers crowding the platform at the depot. Brown was recognized as an old offender, he having just been released from Sing Sing prison, where he served out a term of five years for grand larceny.

The Foul-Air Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You ask for a remedy against foul-air escaping into the room from the sewer. What is more simple, effective and inexpensive than a bend in the waste pipe to hold water? Thus



H.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1872.

"A BROKEN RAIL."

Terrible Accident on the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

A Passenger-Train Thrown Down an Embankment.

Eight Passengers Killed and Others Seriously Injured.

The Calamity of Fire Added to the Horrors of the Scene.

A Frost-Broken Rail the Cause of the Disaster.

Accidents on the Batavia and Erie Railroads.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Feb. 1.—One of those dreadful railroad accidents which railroad men say are liable to occur at any time during extremely cold weather, occurred, this morning, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The No. 3 passenger-train left Wilkesbarre at 8 o'clock, and was due in New-York at 3:52 o'clock in the afternoon. When the train reached a point two miles below Rockport and fourteen miles above Mauch Chunk, near a small flag station known as Wild Run, the locomotive encountered a broken rail that had been snapped by the frost. The locomotive and baggage-car passed safely over the gap, but a worse fate was in store for the two rear passenger-cars. One was precipitated into the Lehigh River, a distance of forty feet, and the other, after making several revolutions, stopped at the foot of the steep embankment. Heart-rending cries were uttered by the wounded, while a few of the number were killed on the instant. The red-hot stoves soon set the *débris* in flames, and the scene at that moment beggared description.

The engineer, fireman and baggage-master went immediately to the succor of those persons who had been buried in the wreck, and they also labored heroically to stay the flames, but were unsuccessful. Word was at once sent to Mauch Chunk, and volunteers procured from that place to assist the wounded.

It was at the first supposed that only six persons were killed and twenty wounded, but after several hours search it was found that eight are so far dead, and the number will no doubt be increased before morning. Those severely wounded were taken with all possible haste to the Mansion House at Mauch Chunk, where everything is being done by a host of willing volunteers to relieve their agonies.

Among the eight known to be dead are a Mr. Smith, a colored woman and a child from Wilkesbarre, a school-teacher named Miller, of Nattaney; Mrs. Praetorius, of Wilkesbarre, who was taken out of the ruins terribly wounded, has since died; Mr. Wolf, of the firm of King & Wolf, of White Haven, was also injured and has since died. Conductor Siegfried is also seriously injured. The number of those fatally and seriously injured will reach twenty, and several are not expected to live many hours.

The accident occurred at 9¾ o'clock. The train was running at a high rate of speed. There are innumerable curves on this road from Penn Haven Junction to Mauch Chunk, and this accident occurred on one of those sharp and dangerous curves.

An inquest will be immediately held, and the verdict will no doubt be "No one to blame," as seems usual in such cases. The weather has been extremely cold for over a week past, the thermometer ranging from 6° to 14° below zero.

LATER.—Assistant Law Judge Dana, of Luzerne County, was on the train, and had an arm broken. Mrs. Praetorius, an esteemed lady, of Wilkesbarre, was on her way to Mauch Chunk, to attend the wedding of a brother. E. R. W.

ANOTHER BROKEN RAIL.

Heroism of a Fireman on the Batavia and Attica Railroad—Narrow Escapes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1872.

The heroism of railroad men in danger is proverbial, and an illustration of it was given in an accident that occurred on the Batavia and Attica Railroad, about three miles from this place, yesterday. An express train, drawn by engine No. 140, Henry Backus, engineer, was approaching this place, going at a high rate of speed, when the locomotive struck a broken rail, and was thrown down an embankment some twenty feet high. The engineer is a cripple, having lost his leg by a railroad accident some years ago, the lost member being replaced by an artificial limb. His fireman, named Heron, when the locomotive left the rail, comprehended the peril of their situation, and knowing that his crippled engineer stood a poor chance of jumping from his engine with safety, he took him up in his arms and pitched him several feet out of the cab into a snow-drift. He then jumped from the engine himself, and escaped with a few scratches, although the next instant the locomotive was dashed to pieces at the foot of the bank. The action of the fireman was as quick as thought. The engineer escaped without a scratch. The baggage-car and a passenger-car were thrown from the track, but kept upon the road-bed until the train stopped.

No one was injured, but it was a miraculous escape. The locomotive was so badly wrecked that its repair will not be attempted. But for the prevalence of heavy snow-drifts, the accident must have been attended with serious loss of life.

THE LOCK HAVEN DISASTER

Further Details—A Broken Rail the Cause—Almost Another Carr's Rock.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Thursday, Feb. 1, 1872.

The accident on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, near Lock Haven, on Tuesday evening, was of a more serious character than the brief Press dispatch would indicate. The train to which the accident happened was thirty-five minutes late, and proceeding at a high rate of speed. It had just crossed Bald Eagle Creek, when four of the cars were thrown from the track by a broken rail, and twenty feet down an embankment to the edge of the creek. The cars were instantly set on fire by the stoves, and the flames spread rapidly. A scene of the wildest excitement prevailed among the passengers, with which the cars were crowded. The cars that were precipitated down the bank were three baggage-cars, two passenger-cars and a sleeping-coach. The fire commenced in the latter. The passengers in this car escaped through the rear door, leaving clothing and baggage to be consumed. The passengers in the other cars escaped through the windows and front doors, the former being kicked out without ceremony. Several ladies had to be carried out, having fainted. One lady with a child about two years old threw the latter, in her excitement, out of the window, and escaped herself from the door. The child was badly bruised by the fall. As quickly as possible those who were uninjured proceeded to render aid to those who were injured. An Irish woman, living in a shanty near by, was induced, after some difficulty, to open her "house" to the wounded, and they were made as comfortable as possible. Twenty-seven persons were burned and otherwise injured, but it is thought that but one will prove to have received fatal injuries—Chas. Batterson, of Troy, Penn., who is burned terribly about the head, face and limbs. Intelligence of the disaster could not be telegraphed to Williamsport or other places, as the telegraph wires were broken down. The wounded were obliged to wait at the shanty for the arrival of the westward express, which conveyed the unfortunate passengers to Lock Haven. Physicians were at once provided by the railroad authorities, and everything was done to render things as comfortable as possible. Satisfactory arrangements have already been made with the injured passengers by the railroad company as to damages, &c. Considering the spot in which the accident occurred, and the attending circumstances, it is a mercy of Providence that many did not meet most horrible deaths

CITY LAMPS AND GAS.

More Discoveries in the Department of Public Works.

The Bureau of Lamps and Gas a Decided Fraud—What It Costs to Light the City—Extraordinary Waste and High Charges.

The Subcommittee of the Committee of Seventy in their continued investigation into the records of fraud and robbery in the Department of Public Works have been industriously examining the books and vouchers of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas. Their labor has been a pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, the few remaining friends of the Ring in this Bureau, as in other Departments, being tardy and loth to aid them in giving a clue to the complexities of the accounts.

The Committee's counsel, not to be discouraged, have gone right on with the work commenced, and enough evidence has been already obtained, which, when properly arranged, will support enough specific charges to indict nearly every member of the Ring who now laughs in his sleeve at his immunity from punishment. If the Grand Jury does not indict WILLIAM M. TWEED for public robbery it will not be for want of evidence in the transcripts of his accounts in the hands of the Committee of Seventy. None of our citizens begrudge the payment by the City of a liberal sum of money for gas-light in the streets. They have had good cause, however, for complaint in the miserable quality of gas-light furnished by the four monopolies. Five hundred and forty-one thousand, nine hundred and two dollars and eighty-six cents were paid from April 1, 1870, to Feb. 28, 1871, to the four gas companies for lighting the public streets, as appears from a transcript in the ledger of the bureau under consideration, and yet nearly $1,000,000, inclusive of markets and various public offices, are still due for lighting the public streets, to which is to be added the new bills for 1872.

Surely, with such payments made and expected, there should be some improvement in the quality of gas-light under which our citizens have frequently to pick their way. If the high prices paid is an example of exorbitance on the part of the gas companies and inefficiency and robbery on the part of the old City Government, the bills of mechanics and tradesmen whose names have now become notorious are as clear examples of fraud as anything of the same kind that has yet been presented.

KEYSER & CO. appear as conspicuous in the list of roguery presented today as on many a previous occasion.

To be added to the millions of dollars of which KEYSER denies receiving the major part, are $460,439 56, marked as paid as regular vouchers for materials furnished in 1870, and $140,092 12 for a period of three or four months in 1871.

To be added to the above is a claim still unpaid in the bureau of $24,643 62. The greater part of these bills of KEYSER & Co. are for materials charged to the account of street lamps. The transcript of the books of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas make it appear that 4,133 City lamps and posts were furnished by KEYSER to the City in about one year, for which $159,580 were paid, the prices of the lamps, averaging from $35 to $90. For gas-burners, the next considerable item, 18,258 gross are furnished, for which, averaging their different prices, $91,190 were paid, and for 2,310 lamps (lanterns) $11,750.

Of lamp-irons 10,478 are charged as furnished to the City, at a cost of $52,883. An almost inestimable number of cocks, tubes, feet of pipe, &c., are left for the reader to amuse himself with in calculations as to their actual number, and what purpose they could have been put to if they had been actually furnished for use during the year. The amount of money paid for the four items, lamps and lamp-posts, lamps, lamp-irons and gas-burners foots up in the figures copied from the vouchers at $315,403.

According to official report, 19,000 lamps stood in the City limits in 1870. If we allow $20 each for that number of street-lamps in the City, which would give a margin for large and ornamental ones, and from what Mr. DOYLE says, who has furnished the City with lamps, is nearly twice as much as they are worth, we have a total of $570,000 for all the street-lamps in New-York in 1870. KEYSER has been paid $159,580 for for 4,133 bare street-lamps, and $625,175 18 in all, of which a very small proportion is for other supplies, for street-lamps and gas fixtures. To KEYSER's bill is to be added 11,085 street-lamps, and 836 lamps and posts furnished by MORGAN JONES, whose street-lamp bill foots up $194,198 60. Repairs to street-lamps by various tradesmen is in addition, and at the same time the gas companies put in large bills for similar work.

The bills presented today will afford the reader a more remarkable subject for study than any that have yet been presented from the Committee of Seventy, and are presented in a shape that invites analysis. They are collated from a mass of documents that on further examination may be made to present even clearer evidence of the system of robbery used in this Bureau of Lamps and Gas. The Superintendent of the Bureau, Mr. WM. G. BERGEN, and his clerk, STEPHEN MCCORMICK, have acted strictly under the orders of TWEED in their certification of the vouchers.

The number of street-lights supplied by the four Companies is as follows:

The New-York Company provide for 3,375 lights in the lower part of the island; the Manhattan Company supply gas to 6,938 street lamps and 358 park lamps; the Harlem Company lights 4,348 lamps. The officers of the Metropolitan Gas Company, with that timidity which is ever characteristic of dishonest dealing, treated the writer as they do their customers, and refused to furnish any light on the subject. As, however, the district covered by this Company is made up for the most part of rectangular blocks, an approximate estimate was readily made. The number of street-lamps lighted by this Company is not far from 5,500. This makes the entire number of street-lights on Manhattan Island about 20,161, which number does not include those in any of the parks, except on the lower part of the island.

The New-York and the Harlem Companies were the only ones able to give an estimate of the number of miles covered by their lights. The former estimate their streets at one hundred miles, and the latter at eighty. These combined give an average of something over forty-two lights to a mile, and would make the length of New-York streets lighted by gas a little more than 480 miles. If, as is claimed, 19,000 new lights had been provided by the City in the last year, they would have covered over 450 miles.

Bureau of Lamps and Gas.

JOHN H. KEYSER & CO.

PAID UNDER APPROPRIATION FOR PUBLIC STREET-LAMPS, 1870 AND 1871.

212 lamp-posts, at $35 each; 1,486 lamp-posts, at $40 each; 10,399 lamp-irons, at $5 each; 400 lamps, at $6 each; 1,810 lamps, at $5 each; 1,500 cocks and tubes, at 50 cents; 600 gross gas-burners, at $3 per gross; 300 gross four-feet gas-burners at $3 25; 300 gross five-feet gas-burners at $3 30; 600 cross-heads at $1 each; 53 gas-burners at 25 cents each; 22 large lamp-irons at $20 each; 5,463 feet gas-pipe at 25 cents per foot; 5,124 feet gas-pipe at 30 cents per foot; 1,250 lamp-cocks at $1 each; 3,200 gross gas-burners at $5 per gross; 4,105 gross gas-burners at $5 per gross; 100 gross gas-burners at $7 per gross; 11,100 cocks and tubes at $2; 1,000 cocks and tubes at $3; 3,950 cocks and tubes at $1; 66 lamp-posts at $90 each; 100 lamp-posts at $25 each; 544 lamp-posts at $45 each; 1,017 lamp-posts at $30 each; 1,000 feet gas-pipe at 90 cents per foot; 1,200 feet gas-pipe at 80 cents per foot; 776 feet gas-pipe at 18 cents per foot; 194 feet gas-pipe at 50 cents per foot; 4,748 feet gas-pipe at 20 cents per foot; 2,800 gross burners at $4 45 per gross; 3,600 gross burners at $6 per gross; 701 feet pipe at 75 cents per foot; 340 feet pipe at 87½ cents per foot; 779 feet pipe at 50 cents per foot; 450 cross-heads at $5 each; 74 lamp-irons at $12 each; 9,300 cross-heads at $2 each; 100 lamps at $7 each; 38 reflector lamps at $80 each; 36 ornamental lamps at $36 each; 56 ornamental lamps at $40 each; 552 ornamental lamps at $45 each; 2 lamp-frames at $30 each; 22 lamps at $75 each; 12 lamps at $70 each; 6 lamp-posts at $80 each; 1,039 feet gas-pipe at 62½ cents per foot	$396,482 30

CIVIL COURTS.

1870. *Second and Third Districts.*

June 27 to Aug. 23—Chandeliers, globes, gas-fittings, and gas-fitters	$1,084 68

PUBLIC MARKETS.

April 5 to Aug. 16—Gas-pipe, fixtures, and fitting	6,583 53

POLICE COURTS.

April 10 to Nov. 8—Gas-fixtures, gas fitting, repairing, &c.	2,217 87

1871. *First District.*

April 10—Police Court gas-fixtures and fittings	36 65

VARIOUS PUBLIC OFFICES.

May 6 to Feb. 12—Gas-fixtures, fitting, and labor	9,258 88

HARLEM GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

April 12, 1870, to Nov. 1, 1870—Lighting street lamps, $97,542 10; repairing and refitting lamps, $2,750; Fifth District Police Court, (lighting,) $628 25; gate-house on Reservoir, (lighting,) $153 65	$101,074 00
Jan. 1, 1871, to Feb. 28, 1871—Lighting 4,035 street-lamps, $35,642 50; refitting and repairing lamps, 525	$36,167 50
1871. Jan. 2 to Feb. 28—Repairing and resetting lamps, $285 50; gas for street lamps, $24,375	$24,660 50

MANHATTAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

April 14, 1870, to Sept. 30, 1870—Lighting street lamps, $145,458 74; lighting markets, $2,171 70; lighting Police Courts, $146 79; lighting Civil Courts, $90 90; lighting bath-houses Fifth and Charles streets, $64 50; Commissioner of Charities, ferry-house, $63 30; Repairing and resetting lamp-posts, $1,435 00	$149,430 84
Jan. 3, 1871, to Jan. 31, 1871—Lighting 7,103 street lamps, $31,371 58; refitting and repairing lamps, $175	$31,546 58

1870. NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

April 1 to Sept. 30—Repairing and resetting lamps, $2,572 50; gas for pub. offices, $347; gas for markets, $1,786 32; gas for streets, $89,503 14	$94,208 96
1871. Jan. 2 to Feb. 28—Lighting 3,250 street lamps, $24,660 50; refitting and repairing street lamps, $285 50	24,946 00

METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

April 11 to Nov. 30, 1870—Lighting street lamps, $85,355 45; United States revenue tax on street lamps, $3,978 62; repairing and refitting street lamps, $1,663 64	$90,997 71
Jan. 1 to 31, 1871—Lighting 3,815 street lamps, $15,900 00; United States revenue tax on street lamps, $1,178 51; refitting and repairing street lamps, $183 96	$17,262 47

1870 ALEXANDER BRANDON.

April 30 to Aug. 1—9 ornamental lamps at $90, 74 do. at $85, 37 do. at $80, 18 do. at $75, 6 do. at $70, 100 do. at $65, 33 do. at $60, 5,140 do. at $5, 15,574 glass street signs at 50c.; repairing same, $6,000	$59,981 00

J. MCB. DAVIDSON & CO.

June 10 to July 13—55 large ornamental lamp-posts at $110 each, 166 plain do. at $15 each, cartage $10, voucher No. 37, Aug 20, 1871	$8,550 00

PETER HOEY.

Repairs to lamp-posts and lamps, from April 18, 1870, to June 30, 1871	$1,268 75

ANDREW MILLER.

April 11, 1870, to June 30, 1871—Carting public lamps	$1,634 75

ARCHIBALD HALL, JR.

April 3, 1870, to June 20, 1871—196¾ dozen paint-brushes at $33 per dozen, 192 dozen oil-cans at $15 per dozen, 203 dozen paint-pots at $9 per dozen, 19,020 street signs at 40 cents each; repairing and reglazing lamps $7,832	$65,955 71

MORGAN JONES.

April 15, 1870, to May 2, 1871—To furnishing 11,035 street lamps at $5, 407 ornamental lamps, $75 to $80; 429 reflector lamps, $60 to $85; 4,565 cross-head frames, $5 50 each; 600 cocks and tubes at $2, 9,213 street signs, 376 reflecting-lamp frames at $10; repairing and reglazing lamps, $7,000	$194,198 60

Mayor's Office.

Oct. 26 to Oct. 27, 1870—1 twelve-light chandelier, $210; 1 five-light, $124; repairing and sundries in Mayor's Office and Mayor's Marshal Office, $193 65	$592 65

Statement showing the amount of liabilities against the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, and for what purposes the same were incurred:

NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

Lighting public lamps, March, 1871	$12,352 50
Lighting public lamps, April, 1871	12,392 50
Lighting public lamps, May, 1871	12,361 00
Lighting public lamps, June, 1871	12,445 50
Lighting public lamps, July, 1871	12,335 00
Lighting public lamps, August, 1871	12,045 50
Lighting public lamps, September, 1871	12,254 25
Lighting public lamps, October, 1871	11,926 75
Lighting public lamps, November, 1871	12,122 75
Lighting public lamps, December, 1871	12,125 00
Gas to public offices, Nov. 1, 1870, to Feb. 1, 1871	3,147 76
Gas to public offices, Feb. 1, 1871, to May 1, 1871	2,577 30
Gas to public offices, May 1, 1871, to Aug. 1, 1871	2,205 90
Gas to public offices, Aug. 1, 1871, to Nov. 1, 1871	2,473 50
Total	$132,765 21

MANHATTAN GAS COMPANY.

Lighting public lamps, February, 1871	$31,502 47
Lighting public lamps, March, 1871	31,665 87
Lighting public lamps, April, 1871	32,003 65
Lighting public lamps, May, 1871	31,500 69
Lighting public lamps, June, 1871	31,381 25
Lighting public lamps, July, 1871	32,082 12
Lighting public lamps, August, 1871	31,253 50
Lighting public lamps, September, 1871	31,369 75
Lighting public lamps, October, 1871	31,021 06
Lighting public lamps, November, 1871	31,003 24
Lighting public lamps, December, 1871	31,000 00
Gas to public offices, Sept. 13 to Dec. 13, 1870	2,633 10
Gas to public offices, Dec. 13, 1870, to March 13, 1871	3,418 50
Gas to public offices, March 13, 1871, to June 13, 1871	2,313 00
Gas to public offices, June 13 to Sept. 14, 1871	1,673 10
Total	$355,771 30

METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.

Lighting public lamps, February, 1871	$16,954 01
Lighting public lamps, March, 1871	17,235 34
Lighting public lamps, April, 1871	16,992 42
Lighting public lamps, May, 1871	16,890 42
Lighting public lamps, June, 1871	16,896 24
Lighting public lamps, July, 1871	17,352 99
Lighting public lamps, August, 1871	16,996 86
Lighting public lamps, September, 1871	17,466 85
Lighting public lamps, October, 1871	17,931 76
Lighting public lamps, November, 1871	17,765 97
Lighting public lamps, December, 1871	17,800 00
Gas to public offices, Nov. 30, 1870, to Feb. 28, 1871	187 60
Gas to public offices, March 1, 1871, to May 31, 1871	121 10
Gas to public offices, June 1, 1871, to Aug. 31, 1871	94 15
Gas to public offices, Sept. 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1871	115 00
Total	$190,800 72

HARLEM GAS COMPANY.

Lighting public lamps, March, 1871	$18,487 75
Lighting public lamps, April, 1871	18,018 67
Lighting public lamps, May, 1871	18,344 86
Lighting public lamps, June, 1871	18,364 08
Lighting public lamps, July, 1871	18,047 08
Lighting public lamps, August, 1871	18,700 04
Lighting public lamps, September, 1871	18,731 87
Lighting public lamps, October, 1871	18,626 74
Lighting public lamps, November, 1871	18,737 88
Lighting public lamps, December, 1871	18,775 00
Gas to public offices	1,347 85
Total	$186,181 82

ALEX. BRANDON.

Gas-lamps, repairing and reglazing, Nov. 1, 1870, to Dec. 31	$7,765 00
Gas-lamps, repairing and reglazing, Jan. 1 to July 1, 1871	26,672 50
Gas-lamps, repairing and reglazing, July 1 to Dec. 30, 1871	16,145 00
Total	$50,582 50

MORGAN JONES.

Repairing gas-fixtures	$678 00
Cocks, tubes and burners	1,800 00

ANDREW MILLER.

Cartages, August to Dec. 31, 1871	$508 50

PETER HOEY.

Repairing lamp-irons, Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871	$350 00

PAY-ROLLS.

Lighting markets, &c., Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1871	$1,133 38
Painters	23,000 00
Grand total	$943,571 43

TOTAL AMOUNT OF VARIOUS VOUCHERS ENTERED AS PAID IN LEDGERS OF BUREAU.

1870—John H. Keyser & Co.	$460,439 56
1871—John H. Keyser & Co.	140,092 12
1870—Peter Hoey	612 30
1871—Peter Hoey	676 70
1870—Alexander Brandon	95,958 00
1870—J. McBride Davidson	8,550 00
1870—Morgan Jones	592 00
1871—Morgan Jones	136,017 00
1870—Andrew Miller	913 50
1871—Andrew Miller	3,723 25
1870—New-York Gas-light Company	73,184 08
1871—New-York Gas-light Company	24,660 50
1870—Manhattan Gas-light Company	181,658 08
1871—Manhattan Gas-light Company	31,546 58
1870—Metropolitan Gas-light Company	75,395 20
1871—Metropolitan Gas-light Company	17,262 47
1870—Harlem Gas light Company	101,339 00
1871—Harlem Gas-light Company	36,167 02

What Street-Lamps Really Cost—Difficulty of Obtaining Injunctions.

Those who think that it is an easy matter to secure such information from tradesmen as will show the fraudulent character of the Ring jobs, will be undeceived by the following narrative by a TIMES reporter, charged with the duty of exposing the frauds in street-lamps, and the purchase of gas-fixtures for the public offices and departments. The reporter was directed to call upon the leading houses in the gas-fitting trade, and secure from them an estimate for fitting up offices, hotels, or other large buildings. He called first upon the firm of MITCHELL, VANCE & Co., No. 597 Broadway, and met with a reception as curious as it was unexpected.

REPORTER—I am connected with the Press, and am seeking information in regard to the cost of gas-fixtures, to be used in an article affecting that branch of trade. Have you a price list?

CLERK—Yes; but I don't know about giving you one.

REPORTER—What objection have you?

CLERK—I don't know as they (the firm) will consent to my giving you one. Them TIMES reporters is sharp fellows, you know. They're around everywhere picking up things.

REPORTER—Has this house ever furnished gas-fixtures to the City?

CLERK—Oh, yes. *Not directly, but indirectly.* But you had better go upstairs and see Mr. SMITH, the managing partner, and he'll talk prices to you.

The reporter ascended the stairs, and after diligent inquiry found Mr. SMITH.

REPORTER—I am preparing an article about gas-fixtures, and would like to have some information—

SMITH, (violently)—Don't talk about advertisements to me! Don't talk advertisements to me!

REPORTER—I have nothing to do with advertisements. I simply desire to ask a question or two.

SMITH, (gruffly)—If I answered all questions about advertisements it would take up half my time. Well, what questions to you want answered?

REPORTER—I should like to find out the price of gas-fixtures.

SMITH, (reluctantly)—Well, we have them from fifty cents upward.

REPORTER—Have you a price list?

SMITH—Not for you, unless you're in the trade. I don't know what right the Press has to pry into our business, and I'll give no information.

REPORTER—Mr. SMITH, has this firm ever furnished gas fixtures to the City?

SMITH—City? What City?

REPORTER—Why, this City, of course.

SMITH (excitedly)—No, Sir; we have never supplied the City with anything.

The next house visited was that of NICOL & DAVIDSON, in Broadway. Inquiring for one of the firm, the reporter was directed to the rear office, where he found the junior partner. When he explained the object of his visit, that he wished for some information in regard to the cost of furnishing large buildings, as, for instance, the Metropolitan Hotel. [This house was fitted up by the firm, although the reporter did not tell the gentleman he was aware of the fact.] At the mention of the name "Metropolitan," Mr. DAVIDSON started, and looked uneasy, saying, "What do you want to know for?"

REPORTER—I should like to use such material as that in an article.

DAVIDSON—I don't think I'll tell you. What paper do you want it for?

REPORTER—The TIMES.

DAVIDSON (decidedly)—Oh, no, I can't give it to you. The newspapers want to make bad use of it, and it will do nobody any good. I've got no time.

REPORTER—Well, will you be kind enough to furnish me with a price list of your goods?

DAVIDSON—We have none.

REPORTER—Am I to understand you decline to give me some idea of the cost of your gas-fixtures?

DAVIDSON—That's it. I have no time, and it will do no good.

REPORTER—Good day.

The next place visited was the establishment of DEVOURSNEY BROTHERS, in Broome-street. One of the members of the firm said that he could give no information about street-lamps and their actual value, notwithstanding the manufacture of coach, signal and similar lamps is their business. From this point the reporter went to No. 237 Centre-street, where he met Mr. FRANCIS P. DOYLE, who furnishes street-lamps to the City. By cautious inquiries he was enabled to obtain the following interesting information: DOYLE manufactures the plain square street-lamps, used by the City, painted, glazed, and ready for use, at the rate of $3 each when taken in lots of 100 or more. The iron frames to hold the lamps cost $1 25 each, and the posts $18 each. The patent lamps adopted by the Department of Parks, which are to be seen on the up-town boulevards and in the City Parks, cost $25 each. But Mr. DOYLE says these lamps "were a political speculation," and he is probably good authority. "No more of them," said he, "will be set up. They're a swindle. Whenever the rain strikes the heated glass it goes all to pieces. There's no mending or saving the glass." "I suppose a great many have been broken in this manner?" quiried the reporter. "A power of them, Sir. They're smashed all over, and are no good." Ornamental lamps such as the Tammany Ring gave their club followers and favorite grog-shop keepers, cost from $50 to $250 each, according to size and ornamentation.

A RING JOB SPOILED.

Tweed and Ingersoll's Chair Factory—A New Building on Twenty-Third-Street.

A little over a year ago the agents of TWEED made strenuous efforts to purchase certain real estate located on Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. On Twenty third-street, between the Presbyterian and Lutheran Churches, were a number of vacant lots. These they purchased, and made an effort to buy the lots in the rear, fronting on Twenty-second-street, but only succeeded in purchasing two, as the owners of the others would not sell. The lots on Twenty-second-street were occupied by dwelling-houses. Whether they contemplated removing them does not appear. Last Spring INGERSOLL & Co. began the erection of a large and handsome building on the Twenty-third-street property. A few workmen are still at work upon the structure, which is nearly completed. They are not pushing the work very rapidly, however.

The building is on the south side of the street, about midway of the block. It is nearly 150 feet in length by ninety in depth, and six stories in height. The rear and side walls are of brick, and the front of iron, granite, and cream-colored freestone. It presents a very handsome appearance. The building is divided into sections by massive brick walls, two feet and a half thick, the floors supported by iron columns. It is not, however, what is called a fire-proof structure. The reporter asked one of the workmen who was the builder, and was informed that Messrs. TWEED & INGERSOLL were themselves building it for a chair factory. It was stated that INGERSOLL was to occupy one end for chairs, BOLLER a section for furniture, and TWEED was to use part as a depot for the million dollars' worth of water meters that he purchased, and was intending to sell to the City, when the explosion of the Ring took place. The upper story was to be let to the City, at exorbitant rates, for regimental armories, to be furnished and kept in repair by the occupants; but the whole of this nice little plan was unfortunately spoiled.

CONNOLLY'S BAIL.

Justification of his Bondsmen—What Property They Own, and Where it Came From.

In pursuance of notice to that effect, the bail of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, on the order of arrest granted by Judge LEARNED, the bond being fixed at $500,000, appeared before Judge BARNARD, in the Supreme Court yesterday, justified in double the amount, and Judge BARNARD formally approved the bond. The names on the bond were Mrs. CONNOLLY, WASHINGTON B. CONNOLLY, THOMAS B. CONNOLLY, JAMES A. CONNOLLY and CHARLES M. CONNOLLY, JOEL A. FITHIAN, son-in-law of the defendant, and GEORGE HOFFMAN, a friend of the family.

The first examined as to her sufficiency as bail was Mrs. CONNOLLY, who testified that she owned property at King's Bridge worth $112,000; a one-sixth interest in five lots corner Fifty-ninth-street and Broadway, valued at $300,000; a one-sixth interest in property on Eleventh-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, valued at $35,000; a one-sixth interest in property at No. 55 Water-street, valued, clear of incumbrances, at $30,000; a one-sixth interest in property corner of Raymond and Willoughby streets, Brooklyn, valued at $35,000; a one-sixth interest in property No. 139 West Forty-ninth-street, valued at $24,000; property No. 3 West Forty-seventh-street, valued at $76,000, and a life interest in property at Fort Washington valued at $70,000. She is on the bond for $50,000, and considers herself worth $300,000 over and above all indebtedness.

WASHINGTON B. CONNOLLY testified to owning a one-sixth part of five lots corner Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street, valued at $300,000; one-sixth of the property at King's Bridge, valued at $112,000; one-sixth of property on Eleventh-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, valued at $35,000; one-sixth of No. 55 Water-street, valued, clear, at $30,000; one-sixth of factory property corner of Raymond and Willoughby streets, Brooklyn, valued at $35,000; a one-sixth interest in property No. 139 West Forty-ninth-street, valued at $24,000; an interest in property on Washington Heights, valued at $41,000; together with personal property, consisting of stocks, &c., of the value of about $18,000. He is worth $140,000 over and above all indebtedness, and is on the bond for $50,000.

THOMAS B. CONNOLLY testified that he owned the same interest in the same property mentioned by his brother WASHINGTON B., except the stocks, and is worth $150,000 over and above all indebtedness.

JAMES A. CONNOLLY testified that he also held the same interest in the same real estate, and was worth at least $100,000 over and above all indebtedness. He is on the bond for $50,000.

CHARLES M. CONNOLLY testified to owning a similar share in the same property mentioned by his brothers, together with property of the value of $200,000 more, and was worth $200,000 over and above all indebtedness. He is on the bond for $100,000.

JOEL A. FITHIAN testified that he lived at No. 42 Park-avenue, and owns a half interest in six lots, with two houses and two stables, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, valued between $60,000 and $70,000; owns house No. 42 Park-avenue, valued at $75,000; owns property in the Twelfth Ward, valued at $60,000; owns two lots corner Sixth-avenue and Thirty-first-street, valued at $10,000; owns personal property of the value of $50,000, and is worth $250,000 over and above all indebtedness. He further testified that the defendant resided in the same house with him, but declined to answer where he received the money with which he paid for the property No. 42 Park-avenue, and the Judge ruled the question out. In reply to the suggestion of Mr. PECKHAM that he should have the right to ask the witness if the property came from CONNOLLY, the witness replied that it did not.

GEORGE HOFFMAN, the other bondsman, testified that he was worth property sufficient to cover the whole amount of the bond, but beyond that he did not wish to state how much he was worth.

JOEL A. FITHIAN was a speculator, he said, in bonds, stocks, &c., but declined to explain more particularly as to his business, except to say that he earned an honest living.

Judge BARNARD approved the bond.

THE COST OF LIVING.

How the Money Goes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reference to this subject, your correspondents are furnishing some very curious, not to say contradictory, testimonies. Some seem to live well on $1,200 or $1,500 a year, with a balance on hand at the end of the year, while others, with an income of $5,000 a year, have nothing left. The following statements may throw some light upon this vexed question. They are taken from the account-book of a friend who has an annual income of $5,000, with no one but himself and wife to take care of:

Havana cigars, twenty-five cents each. Five or six of them are smoked daily, making a bill of $40 or more per month. Extra dinners with a friend, at ——, including wine, $5 to $10 each. Visit to "Black Crook," with lady friend, including carriage-hire and oyster supper, $19. Fancy ball, $75; overcoat, $90; bonnet for wife, $25; silk dress, &c., for do., $450. My friend keeps a sumptuous table. The vulgar beefsteak and mutton-chop gives place to quail, partridge, canvas-back, and other choice game. Who will pretend to say that $5,000 is not a slim allowance for such expenditures as these?

ECONOMY AND HEALTH.

More About "Scrapple."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Epicure" has done well to call the attention of your readers to the article of food known as scrapple. I regard it as a positive luxury, throwing the Frenchman's *paté de foie gras* entirely into the shade. I know of nothing more tempting to the palate at the breakfast table, especially to those who have become wearied of the eternal round of steak, chop, and the rest of a long chapter. You may eat heartily of it at breakfast, and yet it does not seem to interfere with your appetite for a good dinner at 1 or 2 o'clock. It is a Pennsylvania dish, originating among the Germans, and is to be met with in Philadelphia in private families, but not in the hotels or restaurants. The best scrapple is made by the farmers, who bring it to the Philadelphia market two days of each week. Some people may object to scrapple because it contains pork, and yet they will fill their stomachs with unwholesome dishes fried in hog's lard, which is the worst form of the "unclean animal." The use of lard in cooking is an American peculiarity, and is doing much injury to our American stomachs, causing more dyspepsia than will ever be cured by the nostrums of the quacks, or the drugs of the physicians. Give me scrapple every morning for breakfast, in the season of it, and I care not who may have the steak, and chop, and sausage.

PHYSICIAN.

More Cheap Food.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I notice with much amusement the various epistles in your paper on the subject of "The Housekeeping Puzzle."

I'm a housekeeper, and have something to say, which, though it may not be new to many of your readers, yet those who have never known of it will come to prize it (as do all my friends and "our" family) as a decidedly economical and agreeable article of food.

Let any heavy meat-eaters, even the "scrapplers," try the following for breakfast, and report on Graham gems:

Graham flour mixed with equal parts of (country) milk and water to a thick batter, (a trifle thicker than griddle-batter, but not as thick as cake,) a little salt, stir well, bake brown in a quick oven in iron forms, (for the purpose;) have forms hot and greased. When placed on the table we put a napkin over the "gems" to steam them a trifle.

All milk can be used if preferred, and one egg well beaten stirred in adds to the delicacy of the article. Be particular about the forms being hot, and the oven in good baking order. Eat with butter.

For the balance of the meal we take coffee, (Borden's condensed milk,) or tea, as we prefer, and potatoes, (generally warmed up with milk and butter, or fried.) This is an extremely simple breakfast, and many will turn up their noses at it; yet it is to the point, "good and cheap," and those who follow it for the cool months of the year will be less inclined than usual to call on the

DOCTOR.

Six Thousand Dollars a Year.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I married before the war, on an uncertain income of about $2,000 a year, on which I lived comfortably. My family now consists of wife, four children, two grown servants, one twelve-year old servant, and myself, nine in all. I own my house, rental value $2,500 a year; my home expenses are $2,500 a year, and another $1,000 is spent in dress and amusement; total, $6,000 a year; and a family of this size cannot live for less. Young people who think of committing matrimony ought to know the future attendant and inevitable expenses, and not be deluded by romantic tales fabricated in Jersey cottages, or culinary frauds upon the stomach like "scrapple."

Here is my catalogue, nearly everything bought at wholesale, and everything for cash:

Rent	$2,500	Doctor's bills, (moderate average)	$100
Repairs	50	Servants	325
Pew at church and contributions,(very moderate)	150	Annual cost of furniture	200
Coal	125	Education	300
Flour	80	Children's clothes	170
Butter	100	My dress and my wife's, with inevitable extras, traveling a few days in Summer, theatre, now and then a ball and a carriage	1,000
Sugar, syrups, &c.	100		
Meat	500		
Milk	100		
Wine	100		
Fruit and fine groceries,(very moderate)	100		
Total			$6,000

And we live very plainly, and are known not to spend much more than half as much as any one of the families with whom we associate; and besides what I have set down I throw in two or three hundred dollars a year to make up deficiencies, for it is hard to educate three or four children for three hundred dollars a year, and to clothe four for $170.

FORTY-FIFTH-STREET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 29, 1872.

A Balance on the Wrong Side—An Amusing Letter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read in your paper, with great interest, several excellent letters on the expense of living in the City of New-York. They have come home to me, and I have, I may say, felt them deeply. Desiring to contribute my mite of information, I give you the result of my experience, for the benefit of the public.

INCOME.—My income is a small one, not fixed and certain, but depending somewhat upon the rise and fall of stocks. I count, however, upon $9,000, or thereabouts, which sum is generally realized.

HOUSE.—I live in a small, modest, brown-stone front house, the rent of which is $2,250 per annum, a low rent in these times, so my wife says, for a residence so near the *beau quartier*. I could do better, perhaps, by going five or six blocks to the east or to the west; but such a move for an aspiring and fashionable family would not answer. We should be cut at once. I take it that we are worth visiting anywhere; but experience has taught me that, in New-York, people are measured by their *locus in quo* and by their style of living, rather than by their personal qualities; and so, you see, I am forced to remain just on the border of a certain favored region. So much for the house.

TABLE.—My mahogany is not extravagantly supplied. I have the best of everything, however, and plenty of it, including several kinds of wine, which, as I buy it by the quantity, I get at wholesale price. I do not keep an account of everything I spend, but I am quite sure my wine does not cost me more than $300 per annum.

DRESS.—Clothing, I may say, is dear, and close economy in this department is absolutely necessary. I have a wife and four grown-up daughters, and it costs something to keep them covered, notwithstanding that the prevailing fashion does not require that every square inch of their persons below the neck should be concealed. There appears to be, however, no saving in this arrangement, since what is cut away at the top is placed at the bottom, or bunched up behind, thus making this style rather a loss to me than a gain. I shall not specify the items and cost, but simply say that the total expense of clothing, hats, ornaments, chignons, &c., since the war, has been about $3,000 per annum, although every device, my wife assures me, has been practiced to make a great show on a moderate sum. My own clothing is not expensive. I suppose that $500 per annum must be about the figure.

AMUSEMENTS.—Of course we indulge moderately as becomes our circumstances. Music is a necessity where there are musical girls, and the opera cannot be dispensed with by any family having the least pretension to fashion. I should say that my expenses in this department do not exceed five, possibly six hundred dollars a year, including carriage hire.

SUMMER PLEASURES.—We usually go to Saratoga, because it is more economical than Newport. One can get on there with a hack, while at the latter place nobody but a Prince would be thought worth speaking to who does not sport a four-in-hand. We save a dollar a day by stopping at a second-rate, though a fashionable hotel, and our practice is to stay there one month. Thirty days, at $24 a day, costs me $720, not counting extras, which, however, are not large, say $200.

ENTERTAINMENTS.—If we can be called extravagant in anything it is in the item of entertainments; yet, compared with some of my neighbors with incomes like mine, I am positively mean. My family say so. We give three parties every year, one of which is large, the other two comparatively small and inexpensive. I am almost ashamed to say how little they cost, but I will. The first is done for about $600, and the others for $300 each, making $1,200 for this department. If any gentleman or lady, with four daughters looking round, can give parties, including the German, at a less cost, I would like to know how it can be done.

MISCELLANEOUS.—As I have already said, I keep no account of small expenses. *De minimis non curat lex.* There are several ways in which a man can spend small sums of money in New-York, and these little calls on one's purse (no, wallet) require more money than one would suppose. One day last week I put $20 into my pocket, and what with cars, candies, barbers, and fifty other things, next day at noon I had scarcely enough to buy a postage-stamp. That day was, perhaps, rather an exceptional one. I mention it to show how the money slips, as it were, through one's fingers. How much I get rid of during the year in this way I do not know, but I should think it cannot be more than $1,000.

So you see that, with the greatest economy a genteel family can practice, an income of $9,000 does not suffice. It ought not to be so, but so it is. I do not pretend to assign any cause for this state of things. It may be BILL TWEED, and it may not. Who can tell?

I put these things in a tabular form, so that the whole may be seen at one view:

Expenses of living, including taxes, say	$9,474
Income last year, say	9,172
Balance on the wrong side	$302

It will be allowed, I suppose, that this is not a good show. It proves that a small income in New-York must be judiciously handled, otherwise its end and that of the year will not be coincident in point of time.

W. H. W.

Another Household Account.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps an extract from a family account-book for the year 1871, with an analysis of it, may help you to get a result from your inquiry about housekeeping, especially if you obtain other such extracts from which to draw an average.

I live in what is thought an expensive neighborhood. My income is $5,000. I own my house, which is worth a rent of $1,500 a year; it is of wood, needing constant repairs, and occasional painting. My family consists of two, sometimes three, in the parlor, and four women in the kitchen. My account book shows my monthly expenses during the last year to have been as follows:

Carriage	$100	Gas	$7
Wages of three women	48	Milk	7
Butcher	70	Ice	4
Grocer	29	Sundries	14
Coal and wood	21		
Monthly			$300
Yearly			$3,600

Leaving $1,400 for dress, insurance, taxes, repairs, charities, gifts, &c.

I have taken, of course, the average for the twelve months. The last item, "Sundries," I have put down to balance the $300 which I allow myself for those monthly expenses. The carriage I keep for an invalid member of the family. I found it cheaper than to hire one. I have a coupé and a barouche; (these and the horses I bought with a small legacy, and not out of my income;) the horses I bought as colts from the farmers who raised them. They were better and cheaper than could be bought from a dealer. I pay my coachman $55 a month, which is included in the carriage item, together with repairs to harness, rent of stable, and occasional varnishing of the carriages.

I have no money to spend for journeys, for decorating my house, for objects of art, nor even for books. (Here it is that the cost of living in America presses hard; so much for mere necessities, so little for pleasures.) Nor am I called upon to spend money for education. Still, were I able to do without a carriage, which is pure luxury to most people, I could do all these things moderately, and yet lay by, perhaps, $500 a year. One of the great secrets of living well, with a mind at ease, and a slight margin, is to find the scale upon which we can live, and keep to it, and be willing to practice the self-denial of not going beyond it.

STATEN ISLAND.

[We have been compelled to abridge this letter, to save room.]

NEW-JERSEY.

The State Lunatic Asylum — Railroad Matters—The Fisheries.

The pressing demands upon the New-Jersey authorities for increased accommodations for its insane has inspired the Commissioners of the new Lunatic Asylum, to be located near Morristown, with new energy, and it is now understood that the work will be prosecuted without delay. The land has been purchased, the plans approved and Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER appointed Superintendent, and it is expected the contracts will be at once awarded. The Commissioners have decided to complete one of the buildings within a year, instead of attempting to finish the entire structure before opening it to the admission of patients. If this determination is carried out, accommodations will be provided by Jan. 1, 1873, for 200 patients, and the pressure now felt upon many of the almshouses of the State will no longer exist. Application will be made at once to the New-Jersey Legislature for a further appropriation of $100,000 for the prosecution of the work.

Some important measures affecting the railroad interests of New-Jersey are also to be legislated upon. Speaker NILES, of the Assembly, has prepared a series of resolutions inquiring into the facts connected with the making of the lease between the United Companies and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and what interests, if any, of the State were reserved in said contract, and how the interests of the State are to be affected thereby. These resolutions having been made public, have given rise to wide comment, in view of a feeling that the State had given away its rights under the original charter, by consenting to the lease. Mr. ASHBEL WELSH, the General President of the joint companies, having been appointed Superintendent of the extensive improvements at Harsimus Cove, has resigned his former position, and is succeeded by Mr. JOHN G. STEVENS, of Trenton, whose duty is defined to be to guard the interests of the stockholders of those companies, and of the rights of the State in connection therewith, and to maintain a faithful and vigilant watch over the conduct of the lessee, and to compel a strict performance by it of all the obligations of the lease. These appointments, with that of Mr. JACKSON, of the New-Jersey Road, as General Manager, place the administration of the affairs of the companies under the leading minds of the old organizations, and gives them an amount of power and responsibility never possessed before.

The New-Jersey Central Company having asked for an increase of its capital stock, Attorney-General GILCHRIST claims that it has not paid the full amount of taxes to the State for which it was liable, the alleged deficit amounting to nearly $150,000, ranging from $4,000 to $15,000 a year since 1854. The Attorney-General proposes an amendment to the bill increasing the capital, requiring the Company to pay the State, not only the unpaid taxes, but also such sum as may be adjudged to be due for lands under water now occupied by the Company—the amount to be fixed by thre Commissioners, to be appointed by the Supreme Court. The same provision has been exacted of the United Railways without their opposition, and it is insisted that the Central should not be permitted to escape a requirement which would operate so beneficially to the State, and is, moreover, in every way just and proper.

The State Commissioners of Fisheries have reported that the supply of shad, herring and sturgeon in the Delaware and other rivers is decreasing, the yield for 1871 having been less remunerative than that of 1870. These losses are attributed to indiscriminate fishing, and to noxious substances running into the rivers, destroying the spawning grounds. The artificial propagation of fish, which has been attended with success in Connecticut, is recommended to be tried in the Delaware; also the construction of fish-ways at various dams. The Commissioners recommend legislation to prevent "the defilement of the waters of the State, by the discharge into them of noxious materials from refineries, gas-works or factories; the proper protection of such fishes of acknowledged economic value as may be or have been introduced into its waters; an appropriation of $3,000 for the purpose of restocking, by means of artificial impregnation and incubation, the rivers of the State with shad; and the proper protection of those engaged in practical or experimental fish culture."

The Brooklyn Health Officer's Force for the Future.

The members of the Board of Health have agreed upon the following resolution:

Resolved, That the staff of the Health Department should consist of a Deputy Health Officer, four sanitary inspectors, one of whom shall be designated by the Health Officer, a chief clerk and two assistant clerks, and a Registrar of Vital Statistics.

The salaries were fixed at $2,500 for the Deputy Health Officer, $2,000 for the Chief Clerk, $1,800 for the assistant clerks, $1,800 for sanitary inspectors, and $1,800 for the Registrar of Vital Statistics. The Health Officer and Street Commissioner were directed to procure for the use of the Board of Health a team of horses and ambulance for the removal of persons having contagious disease, at an expense not exceeding $1,000.

QUARANTINE ABUSES.

Important Report from the Joint Committee to the Chamber of Commerce.

Reforms in the Manner of Appointing Harbor-Masters—A Committee Appointed to Confer with the Custom-House Investigating Committee.

At the regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, the memorial to Congress in regard to the protection of seamen, previously submitted, was adopted.

Mr. SPOFFORD submitted a report setting forth what had been done toward removing the obstructions in the harbor, and a memorial to the Legislature asking prompt action on the bill for preventing encroachments on the harbor, which were adopted.

Mr. HUMPHREYS submitted the report of the Committee on Quarantine Abuses, of which the following are the material parts:

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT.

The necessity of certain restrictions on commerce, for the purpose of preserving the public health, is generally acknowledged to be in accordance with accepted views on infectious and portable diseases. The expenses also attendant on a just Quarantine system, which, while imposing as few burdens as possible on the merchant, shall yet fulfill its mission of protection against disease, are unavoidable, and must be borne in order to promote the common good. Therefore, in the consideration of the Quarantine regulations at this Port, not only have these concessions above mentioned been duly weighed, but an examination into the system as it has been enforced in other places has been carefully instituted. Due allowance has also been made for the difference which exists between other ports and this in respect to immigration and a more expanded commerce. After making, therefore, generous allowances for all of these conditions, the abuses of Quarantine at the Port of New-York may be classified for convenience of discussion as follows:

1. Unnecessary detention and control of vessels, merchandise and persons, whether infected or not, at the option of the Health Officer.
2. Exorbitant charges to which merchants and vessel owners are subject, solely for the promotion of private interests.
3. The risks and actual losses incident to unnecessary detention.

The optional privileges of the Health Officer under the present Quarantine system of the port of New-York, give him for nearly two-thirds of the year the absolute control, for a longer or shorter period, of all vessels, together with their passengers and cargo, arriving at this port. A vessel may have left Rio de Janeiro or other distant ports three months before her arrival here, and no sickness whatever may have occurred during the voyage. Notwithstanding this, if cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever or small-pox existed at the port of departure at the time of the vessel leaving, she is subject to a Quarantine by law (we are told) "for at least thirty days after her arrival, and for at least twenty days after her cargo shall have been discharged, and she is further compelled to perform such additional Quarantine as the Commissioners of Quarantine may prescribe, unless the Health Officer, with the approval of the Quarantine Commissioners, shall sooner grant a permit for said vessel or cargo, or both, to proceed." Passenger ships and steamers, and in fact vessels of every class, having been frequently less than twelve days on the passage from the port of departure, and with no disease of any kind on board, are subject to detention for "due examination and observation" indefinitely, at the option of the Health Officer. Many of these vessels are steamers plying regularly, with advertised days of sailing. Their owners or agents, therefore, are obliged to submit to such conditions as the Health Officer may see fit to impose, in order to obtain a release for their vessels and fulfill their obligations to the public. It is not to be wondered at that masters and owners should, under these circumstances, comply with the most unjust exactions. They are told that rumors of the existence of a quarantinable disease prevailed at the port from which their vessels have sailed, and that such being the case there is great danger of communicating it to the public if they are allowed to proceed to the City with their passengers and cargo. It has been found, however, that if they will promptly accede to discharging their cargoes in Quarantine in lighters exclusively under the control of the Health Officer at double the ordinary harbor rates; if they will send their passengers to the City by the Quarantine steam-boats at $2, gold, per head, or if the number is large at $100 per trip from Staten Island to Castle Garden; if they will pay $25 for landing the mail-bag, and $1 each for outside letters to consignees or others, and then submit to be towed by the Quarantine steam-boat at from $30 to $60, if they will yield to all these requirements, the danger of communicating disease to the public forthwith vanishes. The merchandise will be accommodatingly lightered to its destination, and the vessel then allowed to proceed; and it sometimes happens that she will reach her wharf in advance of the lighters with her goods. So common are these practices that companies are accustomed to estimate their cost as among the unavoidable expenses incident to this port; expenses that must be incurred in order to enable them to meet their regular sailing days. One company, with a moderate number of vessels, has assured your Committee within a few days, that its annual expenses on this account amount to $15,000. If there is quarantinable disease on board the detention and consequent expense are greatly increased.

No privileges are allowed a vessel for transporting sick or well passengers or crew, or their luggage or other articles, whatever may be her facilities for doing so. The cost of transferring the sick to Ward's Island under Quarantine is $40 each; from a vessel in the Lower Bay to the West Bank Hospital, from $5 to $10 each, (the smaller sum if there are several from the same vessel at one time;) from a vessel at Upper Quarantine, on Staten Island, to West Bank, $40 each, if there is, as usual, but one person carried at a time. The charge generally made for the boat is $40 a trip. But if any person connected with the vessel, or a messenger from the owner wishes to visit her, or if a barrel of fuel or a market basket is carried on board, then for each and every such person or thing, a separate charge is made, the lowest being that for taking a letter, which is $1. For the burial of the dead, $30 each are charged. Nearly all these exorbitant expenses are consequent upon the unnecessary restrictions which have been instituted, not for the public good, but for the promotion of private interests. They cannot be avoided by the merchant, who is obliged to comply with the exactions of the Health Officer and his deputies, fearing if he refuses that a worse fate may befall him. The only expense incurred by the Health Officer in the discharge of these arduous services above mentioned, is for the burial of the dead, and even on this a large profit is charged, his outlay being about one-fourth of the amount he receives.

Such abuses, so fraught with danger to the commercial prosperity of this port, require no comment. It is not many years since that the Quarantine establishment of this City was a self-sustaining institution. The established fees of the Health Officer for boarding and examining vessels were the only ones exacted, and were thought to be a sufficient compensation. In extraordinary instances the services rendered were proportioned to the expense incurred; but since the establishment of a Quarantine on a more "enlightened" basis, with steam-boats and employes paid for by the State, ostensibly to facilitate commerce, but really for a far different purpose, since it has been considered necessary for political purposes to heap burden after burden upon an already over-weighted industry, and to make of the position of Health Officer a political prize, to be sought for and wielded not in the interests of the community, but in the interests of a party, the necessary facilities must be afforded for achieving these results. Laws have been so amended and changed as ultimately to place the Quarantine property of the State at the disposal of the Health Officer, to be used by him for his own private advantage. Besides owning the steam-boats and other appliances necessary to conduct the business of Quarantine, the State makes an annual appropriation to defray the running expenses and repairs of these steam-boats, and to pay the salaries of their employes, amounting in the past year, we understand, to upward of $40,000.

The legitimate expenses of Quarantine, merchants are and ever have been willing to bear. The Health Officer is, in fact, paid by the merchants and ship-owners, and his legitimate fees of office constitute an income sufficient to satisfy any but the most grasping. The larger the number of vessels arriving, the larger, of course, are his emoluments. From this source alone, it is computed that his fees last year amounted to over $40,000; for vaccination to over $18,000, and for the disinfection of vessels, (the charges for which, it may be mentioned, are most exorbitant,) to several thousand dollars more. But these are not the expenses against which merchants protest. They have no relation whatever to the charges and extortions of the Health Officer for the use of State property and State paid employes which, in the aggregate, are believed to equal, if not to exceed, the legitimate fees of the office. In addition, he is furnished by the State with a residence which costs over $10,000 per year rental, and $1,500 additional to keep it in order. Two steamers, with their crews, are at hand to execute his orders, and to enable him to discharge the duties of his office, which, as before stated, yields him a handsome income. But, not satisfied with this, he employs State property, and servants paid by the State, placed at his disposal for the legitimate functions of his office, to still further swell his personal profits. Exorbitant charges are made for their use, which are paid by the merchant and ship-owner, and the proceeds do not find their way into the State Treasury. Thus the State is deprived of its just dues, and commerce is burdened much more than the limit of the State outlay; and for what? that the Health Officer may still further increase his already inordinate perquisites. The commercial ascendancy of New-York cannot, it might be supposed, be shaken even by abuses such as have been here enumerated; and yet it is certain that within the past five or six years trade, to a considerable amount, has been diverted to other and more favored ports. And if these abuses are to be perpetuated, New-York is in danger of losing its position as the chief commercial port of the country. The following examples, selected from a large number of cases, are given, in order to insure a clearer comprehension of the nature of the Quarantine extortions which are now in vogue. On a cargo of 500 hogsheads of sugar the expenses amounted to upward of $2,000. This was in addition to the legitimate fees of the Health Officer, and included the lighterage, cooperage, towage, expenses of the vessel incident to detention and loss in the weight of sugar. On a cargo of molasses of the same quantity, the expenses from the same causes, including leakage, amounted to $2,250. On a cargo of coffee of 4,000 bags, the expenses and loss were $1,750. On a vessel detained at Quarantine for a period of twenty days, by reason of small-pox among the passengers, the bill rendered was about $3,000. On five steamers, plying between this port and South American ports, (with no sickness on board,) the aggregate expenses and losses in consequence of delay were $14,000; the average detention on each being eleven days, or a total of fifty-six days.

In consequence of these extraordinary expenses, which are likely to occur during a period of six months, (from the 1st of April to the 1st of November,) it is frequently difficult in some ports to procure a vessel to load for New-York. During the last year, while vessels were abundant in the West Indies at $4 per hogshead for sugar to neighboring ports, it was with difficulty that they could be obtained at $5 50 for New-York. As a consequence, shipments in many instances were made to other ports, which would otherwise have come here; and for the same reasons, shipments could have been made to New-York by the way of other ports, at a less expense (even taking the cost of land transportation into consideration) than to New-York direct. The same conditions exist to a greater or less extent at Rio de Janeiro in regard to coffee. In view of these facts, can it be a matter of surprise that the importations of these articles into neighboring ports have increased at a much greater ratio, during several years past, than at New-York? It is confidently believed that not less than one hundred thousand bags of Rio coffee alone have been diverted from New-York to Baltimore during each of the past two years. And this is but a part of the diversion of commerce brought about by these causes; for, as vessels are driven away by unjust Quarantine exactions, the port is deprived to that extent of its facilities for exporting, a considerable amount of tonnage being withdrawn from the market by the abstraction of these vessels. These losses might be still further followed, by their application to warehouses and railroads, which in this way lose the benefit which would accrue to them from the handling of a large amount of some of the most important productions of foreign countries. Under the Quarantine laws as they are now framed, merchants are powerless to abate the evils which have grown up. Thus far all efforts have failed. When the appointment of a new Board of Quarantine Commissioners two years ago was made, it was attempted to reform the lighterage abuses. But this was followed by legislative action, in the shape of a clause appended to the Supply bill, in the interest of the Health Officer, which placed not only the lighterage, but all the appurtenances of the Quarantine establishment under his exclusive control. Appeals under the present law have several times been made, but owing to the large discretionary power possessed by the Health Officer to change his decisions and directions at will, and from the fact that they are given verbally, and are, therefore, intangible, it has seldom been practicable to obtain any benefit from this resort. Therefore, while it is believed that the Health Officer's exactions are illegal, and would, in the judgment of your Committee, be recoverable by law, it is apparent, that under the Quarantine laws at present in force, and as at present and for some years past administered, there is no reasonable hope for improvement. Your Committee have, therefore, obtained competent legal and medical assistance, and after a critical examination of the Quarantine laws of New-York, they have come to the conclusion, that while there is much in the law of 1863 of value, and worthy of being retained as the basis of a just Quarantine system, there is, also, much that is objectionable, and liable to extensive abuse. Hence, nothing short of a new law, comprehending that which has appeared to be of value in our own system, and in that of other States, and rejecting all that seemed unfitted to the true purposes of Quarantine, would be likely to remedy existing evils. In the execution of this purpose, two prime objects have been constantly kept in view, namely, a careful regard for the public health, and the protection of the rights of the merchant. The main features of the proposed law which your Committee will submit as differing from the present one, consist—First, in a total abrogation of the unappealable powers of the Health officer. In all cases he is required to give written decisions in regard to the disposal of vessels and merchandise.

2. The period of Quarantine has been shortened by the substitution of the 1st of May for the 1st of April; and the conditions of detention of vessels have also been materially modified and stripped of their uncertainties, and positive evidence is required as a prerequisite to restrictions. The latitude has also been changed, Cape Henry has been substituted for Cape Henlopen, thus removing quarantine regulations from a large number of vessels coming from domestic ports, but rarely if ever subject to quarantinable diseases, but nevertheless providing for the exception in case of their occurrence.

3. Adding to the Board of Appeal from any decisions or directions of the Health Officer, the Presiding officer of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, and the presiding officer of the Ship-owners' Association of New-York, for the time being, *ex officio*. New powers are also delegated to this Board, which enable them to investigate charges against the Health Officer, and rendering him removable for cause by the Governor, on their recommendation.

4. Limiting the remuneration of the Health Officer to his actual fees of office; to the compensation for vaccination, and for the disinfection of vessels and merchandise, as determined by the Commissioners of Quarantine.

5. Changing somewhat the rates of fees, and proportioning them to the services actually rendered and required, but not in the aggregate increasing them.

6. Requiring the expenses attendant on the duties of the Health Officer and the Commissioners of Quarantine to be regulated by the Commissioners, and all moneys collected are made payable to them for the benefit of the State. Also making it the duty of the Commissioners to fix the number and compensation of all the employes of the Quarantine establishment, to appoint or license them, and to dismiss them at pleasure, except the Health Officer and his deputies. The Health Officer may, however, nominate the physician to the Marine Hospital, the persons to be appointed policemen, and the crew of the boarding steam-boat.

7. Permitting Captains and owners or agents of vessels and merchandise to employ lighters and coopers and stevedores on their own account, the persons so employed being subject to the usual Quarantine restrictions.

8. Assigning the duties of the "Construction Board," consisting of the Commissioners of Quarantine and the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, to the Commissioners of Quarantine exclusively, and requiring them to proceed as under existing laws.

There are various other changes of considerable importance, but less radical than those here pointed out; but all, in the judgment of your Committee, are consistent with the two principal objects already named. Finally, it is the conviction of your Committee, that it is the duty of the merchants themselves, both as regards their own interests and those of the community at large, to exercise a greater scrutiny in the selection and appointment of Quarantine officials. It has been frequently alleged that merchants, as a class, are indifferent to the public health, and are unwilling to submit to the restrictions necessary to secure it. Nothing could be wider from the truth. Your Committee are convinced that the merchants of this City have no wish to escape from their share of the burden; they demand simply enlightened laws and a just administration of them. But let them be assured that no law, however carefully framed, can be a protection against abuses when administered by corrupt or incompetent officials, while even bad enactments become endurable when those who are appointed to carry them out are free from the taint of dishonesty and personal aggrandizement.

SOLON HUMPHREYS.
Chairman, Representing the Chamber of Commerce.
JOHN H. BOYNTON,
New-York Produce Exchange.
WM. R. KIRKLAND,
Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade.
GUSTAVUS A. BRETT,
Ship-Owners' Association.
JAMES A. VAN BRUNT,
Vessels' Owners and Captains' Co-operative Association.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Secretary.

The Committee has prepared an act embodying these views, which, however, was not read. Mr. DOWS moved that the Special Committee on Quarantine be authorized to proceed to Albany and urge the adoption of such measures as will carry out the views embodied in the report.

Mr. ROYAL PHELPS said he had been led to suppose there would be some opposition to this report, and was glad there was none. He subscribed to every word of it. Their neglect in regard to Quarantine was only comparable to their neglect in political matters. He had had to make arrangements in Baltimore to get coffee which it was too expensive for him to pass through the New-York Quarantine. Because he was a Democrat it might have been supposed that he would oppose this report, but he was glad that there was not a Democrat in the Board to oppose it. The abuses must not be laid, however, to the Democrats altogether, as this had sprung up in the time of THOMPSON, SWINBURNE and others.

Mr. SOLON HUMPHREYS said that, unless some law for the protection of merchants was passed by this State, it was the intention of himself and his partners to establish a branch house, to enable them to do business. They must either do so or give up business altogether, unless the relief asked for was granted.

The report was adopted unanimously, and Mr. Dows' motion was carried.

Mr. CHAS. H. MARSHALL, from the same Committee, submitted a report in regard to illegal exactions by Harbor-Masters and their agents, recommending that the appointment of Harbor-Masters and of the Captain of the Port be placed in the hands of the Pilot Commissioners, who are appointed by the Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Underwriters.

Mr. MARSHALL said it was intended that the pilots should be appointed to serve as Harbor-Masters.

Mr. CONKLING was not prepared to vote for the report, which he thought was in violation of the organic law of the State. It was proposed to clothe the Commissioners with high judicial powers, and no power was left to the people.

Mr. HUMPHREYS said this matter had not received all the consideration it ought to have from the Committee.

Mr. ROYAL PHELPS said there was nothing in the report that met his approval. He thought the idea of appointing pilots Harbor-Masters was absurd. It was impossible to make Harbor-Masters honest by law. There were plenty of honest old sea-captains who would make good Harbor-Masters, but they had no chance of being appointed.

Mr. MARSHALL wanted to know how the appointment of honest men could be secured under the present law. The object was to take the matter from the hands of politicians.

Mr. PHELPS said the remedy was to turn out dishonest rulers if they did not make proper appointments. Turn out the Governor if necessary.

Mr. CONKLING said the report met his entire approval.

Mr. GEO. OPDYKE said the report recommended an excellent plan for the appointment of Harbor-Masters by the Pilot Commissioners, who were a non-partisan body. He dissented from Mr. CONKLING's view that the proposition was unconstitutional.

Mr. HUMPHREYS said the proposition to appoint the pilots did not meet with his approval.

Finally the report was recommitted.

Mr. REED, President of the Produce Exchange, presented the resolutions of the Exchange in regard to the coopers' strike. The matter was referred to a standing committee, with power.

Mr. CONKLING submitted a resolution in favor of appointing a committee of seven members for the purpose of conferring with the Investigating Committee of the United States Senate, now sitting in this City, for the purpose of aiding in the investigation. Mr. CONKLING said this resolution was offered at the suggestion of the Senatorial Committee. It was adopted, and the Chamber adjourned.

More Mutterings of Suppressed Treason in Richmond.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Friday last closes a leading article with the following suggestive paragraph:

"The country is ruled through its fears and its ignorance. We of the South can do nothing. We can only hope for a better day. It does seem as if the passions aroused by the war ought to have subsided before now. But they have not. And the reason is that there are so many people even in the North who know that *in the late war the South fought for the true principles of constitutional liberty and the North against them.* GREELEY and other honest Republicans, who have no knowledge of constitutions and laws except such as they have picked up in newspapers, and who believe that the Constitution was never even strained, much less destroyed, by Mr. LINCOLN, are in favor of universal amnesty. They have no doubts. They are satisfied with the war and with its results. But those men who know how they have wronged the Southern people and imposed upon their own, will *never be ready to forgive us for having had the right side in the war.* The wrong-doer never forgives his victim. This is the true secret of the opposition to amnesty and of the hostility to the South."

EDWARD S. STOKES.

Motion to Quash the Indictment Denied—A Long Plea in Abatement Filed—Judge Ingraham's Opinion and the Prisoner's Plea—Adjournment Until Monday Next.

Although it was not anticipated that there would be any argument of counsel in the Stokes case, or, indeed, anything more than the rendering of Judge INGRAHAM's decision on the motion to quash the indictment, yet at the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, a crowd equally large as on previous occasions had assembled. Including the counsel for the prisoner and people, there were present an unusually large representation of the members of the Bar. Some half dozen ladies also lent variety to the scene. A few minutes before 10½ o'clock Mr. STOKES, the centre figure of all this curiosity and legal paraphernalia, arrived in company with Sheriff BRENNAN and his deputies, and took a seat among his counsel, by whom he was greeted cordially. The prisoner looked serious and careworn, and to a careful observer an increased tinge of gray would seem to have been added to his hair since his imprisonment. At 10:35 Judge INGRAHAM took his seat on the bench, accompanied by Chief-Justice MOSES, of the State of South Carolina.

Judge INGRAHAM said he had given the motion on behalf of the prisoner to quash the indictment his careful attention, and had decided to deny it; and though he had a written opinion, yet it might be proper to intimate the grounds on which his decision rested. The matters before the Coroner he deemed as having no relation to the case before the Grand Jury. The duty of the Coroner was to find out who the deceased was, how he came to his death, and if by the unlawful act of any person, then to exercise his right as a committing Magistrate, and cause the imprisonment of the offender. He regarded the point taken on behalf of the prisoner, as to the Coroner not having sent in his proceedings to the present Grand Jury, instead of the next, as being without weight. The main question on the argument was the unconstitutionality of the act authorizing the sitting of the Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer at the same time as the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions. In deciding this question, he had carefully avoided saying anything against the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions. If the act was constitutional, it affected equally the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions and that of the Oyer and Terminer. If unconstitutional, it could not affect the Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which had its recognition in the Constitution itself. On these general grounds, which are set out more in detail in his opinion, he had denied the motion to quash the indictment. As to any undue influences before the Grand Jury, the papers failed to disclose it.

At the conclusion of Judge INGRAHAM's remarks, Mr. JOHN MCKEON handed a paper to the clerk, at the same time announcing to the Court and District-Attorney that the paper handed up was a plea in abatement on behalf of the prisoner. He was urged to read it by both the District-Attorney and the Judge, but refused positively, unless he was ordered to do so by the Court.

Judge INGRAHAM, after some discussion, said the object is to know if anything is contained in the plea different from that urged on the motion to quash the indictment.

Mr. MCKEON—There is, your Honor, and it is proper for me here to state that our object in refusing to state the contents of the plea is to compel the District-Attorney to assume the responsibility of asking for an adjournment if he requires it, and not to throw that responsibility on the defense.

District-Attorney GARVIN said: I have no pride in such matters. If able counsel declined to state the contents of their plea, and the Court declined to compel them, I suppose time must be taken to see what it contains. In one point of view I might demur to the plea, and in another traverse it.

It was then decided to adjourn the matter until Monday, and the petit jurors were then discharged for the Term, and the Court adjourned until Monday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The written opinion of the Judge is in its essential points, but an elaboration of his statements given above.

The plea of STOKES, to which allusion is made above, goes over the same ground, at much greater length, as was covered by Mr. GRAHAM in his argument last week. The only new point made is in relation to the empaneling of the jury, in which counsel claim to have discovered technical irregularities.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Suicide in the Penitentiary.

Yesterday morning HENRY BENNEN, a prisoner in the Penitentiary, committed suicide by hanging. He was committed on Wednesday for six months for having stolen a can of milk from No. 191 Smith-street. He seemed to feel his disgrace deeply, and evidently determined to put an end to his existence as soon as possible.

The East Suicide.

The Coroner's jury, in the case of ALFRED EAST, who committed suicide on Sunday at the boarding-house of Mr. PANORMO, corner of Pineapple and Fulton street, rendered a verdict, yesterday, as follows:

"That ALFRED EAST came to his death by compression of the brain, superinduced by a wound in his head from a pistol ball fired from a pistol in his own hand, while laboring under mental depression—said depression mainly due to the irritation of his brain, caused by spiculæ of bone projecting from the inner plate of the temporal bone and pressing on his brain."

The Brooklyn Sinking Fund—Business Transacted Yesterday.

A meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was held yesterday. On motion of the Controller, it was resolved that all securities on hand should be indorsed on the face of them by the Treasurer, thus: "The property of the sinking fund of the City of Brooklyn, transferable from said fund only by written order of the Mayor, Controller and Treasurer of said city, the Commissioners of said fund."

The Controller was allowed to change a $100,000 Water Board Assessment Fund bond, held by the Commissioners, for other securities issued by the city, the bond having been issued in the belief that the money was needed for repairing streets.

The Controller next requested that the sum of $82,000, which had been paid in error to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, on the 1st of January, 1872, from the general fund, be returned. But, as the Mayor and City Treasurer didn't see any necessity for an instant transfer of the money, the request was not complied with.

The Controller also suggested that the proper authorities should be informed that it was not in the power of the Commissioners to allow the appropriation of $147,000 from the sinking fund for the reduction of taxes of 1872, as such an appropriation would be contrary to law. By reason of this a deficiency, the Controller stated, would occur in the Budget of 1872, and it would be well to give timely notice to the Legislature so that provision for the deficiency could be made.

The Mayor said he wanted to examine further into the matter.

Suicide of a Young Lady by Taking Paris Green.

ELIZABETH WITPEN, aged eighteen years, residing with her brother, CHARLES WITPEN, at No. 268 Throop-avenue, committed suicide a few days ago by taking Paris green. Coroner JONES suppressed the evidence taken of the inquest, and made no report of the case, for reasons best known to himself. Miss WITPEN resided with her brother for the last month, and in consequence of the death of her mother, about five weeks since, had been strangely melancholy. This feeling gradually got worse and worse, until it eventually assumed a suicidal form, which culminated in the tragedy in question. It appears that on the 20th of January Miss WITPEN went to New-York to visit her uncle, and previous to returning home purchased a quantity of Paris green at the store corner of Avenue C and Fifth-street, armed with which she returned to her brother in Throop-avenue, and informed her sister-in-law that she had purchased poison. The evidence of Mrs. WITPEN goes to show that although she was aware of Miss WITPEN's being in possession of this poison, that she took no pains to take it from her. Eventually, having gone to bed at 8½, Mrs. WITPEN was startled by hearing her call out that she had taken poison, when Mr. WITPEN (as he says in his deposition) went for a doctor, who, having arrived, was unable to do anything for her. Subsequently she died at 11 P. M.

Brief Notes.

A fire occurred in the two-story frame building, No. 151 Johnson-street, E. D., yesterday morning. It was extinguished with slight damages.

PATRICK KEARNS, a notorious sneak-thief, who had been arrested on Wednesday night for stealing a shawl, escaped from the cells in the City Hall, yesterday, while awaiting examination.

The Health Officer has been empowered by resolution of the Board of Health to exclude from the city any foreign rags, and remove the same if found from any warehouse in the city limits.

Mr. ISAAC VAN ANDEN, yesterday, retired from his position as Police Commissioner and Treasurer of the Police Board, stating that owing to prolonged indisposition he was compelled to withdraw from official duty.

On Saturday afternoon there will be a grand matinée at the Brooklyn Rink, when the "Skatorial" King, JOHN ENGLER, Jr., will give an exhibition, and there will be blindfold skating for prizes, boys' races on skates, &c.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 1.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Feb. 2: Nos. 15½, 90, 57, 92, 89, 102, 103, 104.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Held by Blatchford, J.

Nos.
18—Ulrichson vs. Bark Milton.
39—Johnson vs. Schooner J. M. McMillan.
40—Davis vs. Prendergast.
42—Conover vs. Sloop J. P. Evans.
58—New-Jersey Lighterage Co. vs. Schooner Hero.
24—Aumack vs. Schooner Creole.
124—United States vs. Steam-ship Helvetia.
32—Huger vs. Steam-ship Atlantic.
144—Foster vs. Macias.
150—Thomas vs Steam-tug General Wm. McMann.
136—Benedict vs. Steam-tug Niagara.
118—Cunningham vs. Sloop Tennessee.
157—Devoe Manufact'g Co. vs. brig Frasonito.

Nos.
111—Hewlett vs. Bark Antoinette C.
132—Boyle vs. Schooner Breeze.
154—Curos vs. Steam-tug F. W. Devoe.
45—Riley vs. Steam-tug Spray.
60—Anthracite Insurance Co., of Philadelphia, vs. Steam-tug Niagara.
131—Killeen vs. Schooner Duchess.
29—McGerry vs. Steam-tug H. M. Kinne.
52—Fuller vs. Steam-tug Wyoming.
53—Heroy vs. Ship Monteagle.
61—Neafie vs. Steam-tug J. A. Wright.
62—Kemmelstiel vs. Steam tug Defiance.
159—Crowell vs. Schooner Margaretta.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 12 M.

Nos.
215—Fuller vs. Hunt.
10—Hess vs. Stewart.
72½—Scott vs. Society of Tammany or Columbian Order.
98—Rice vs. Hollis.
127—Mooreman vs. Blake.
147—Wiswell vs. Craighead.
160—Smith vs. Huestel.

Nos.
166—Lewis vs. Parsons.
201—Fleitman vs. Sanderson.
204—Altmeyer vs. Boltan et al.
206—Hollaway vs. Stevens.
215—Collinson vs. Hopkins.
220—Scheffin vs. Schaffer.
224—Fuller vs. Hunt.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part III.—Held by Tracy, J.

Court adjourned to Monday, Feb. 5, 1872.

DECISIONS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

By Judge Blatchford.

John Sedgwick *vs.* Abraham E. Volk and James Volk; the plaintiff in this case is the assignee of the estate of the defendants, who were wholesale grocers, and he brought suit to recover the amount of certain sales of property made by the defendants, which, it is alleged, were fraudulent. Judge BLATCHFORD decided that the evidence was not sufficient to sustain the allegation, and dismissed the bill, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 1.

By Judge Barrett.

Cunningham *vs* Delany; motion granted unless the defendant pay the plaintiff his capital of $250 within five days and consent to a reference to take an account and ascertain the plaintiff's interest in the profits, &c.

Michels *vs.* Michels; memoranda for counsel.

In the matter of the Receivership *vs.* John S. Schultz, &c.; memoranda for counsel.

In the matter of the petition of Haydock; order granted.

Tapscott *vs.* Morgan; referred to Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., to hear and determine.

In the matter of the application of James W. Butt, Esq.; order granted that a certificate be issued, if the Superintendent deem it a proper case.

Cowden *vs.* Gottetren; see memoranda.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 1.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Anthony *vs.* The Novelty Iron Works; Van Houton *vs.* same; Harvey *vs.* same; Burke *vs.* same; O'Connor *vs.* same; Ayres *vs.* Kobbe; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 1.

By Judge Loew.

John V. Swisle *vs.* Mary Swisle; judgment of divorce granted.

Mullen *vs.* Meade; motion to compel the Marshal to return goods and chattels denied without costs.

In the matter of Cornelia Flemming; petition denied without costs.

Eldridge *vs.* Knickerbocker Ice Company; motion to vacate order requiring plaintiff to serve a further bill of particulars granted.

Ewald *vs.* Wilhelm; motion to amend granted.

Hincks *vs.* Schwas; motion for reference granted, referee to simply take the testimony and report the same to this Court with his opinion thereon.

Carter *vs.* Styles; motion granted.

Rogers *vs.* McElroy; demurrer to complaint dismissed with $10 costs, with leave to defendant to answer within ten days after service of copy of this order and payment of costs.

Hofferberth *vs.* Muller; motion to allow plaintiff to amend or perfect his appeal denied with $10 costs to defendant or his attorney.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 91.—*Wright* vs. *Fullerton.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This case originated in one of those transactions so common at an early day at the West, for the purchase of lands at the public land sales upon joint speculation, where one party agrees to furnish the thought, the labor and the activity in looking up the lands, securing the favor of squatter organizations, so as peacefully to purchase and get the certificate; and the other party agrees to furnish the purchase money, take notes for one-half of it and an assignment of the certificates or deed of the lands as security, agreeing to convey to the active party, on payment of the notes, an undivided half of the lands, or to divide equally the profits of any rise upon them in case they were sold. Fullerton and one Shepard entered into such an arrangement in relation to the purchase of two quarter sections of land, one in the present City of Milwaukee and the other adjoining the township embracing the then village of Chicago. Shepard was the operator, and Fullerton was the capitalist who provided the purchase money, and took Shepard's notes for one-half of it, at twelve per cent. interest, and received from him a conveyance of the lands, upon an agreement to reconvey one-half the lands to Shepard, upon the payment of the notes, or one-half the proceeds if sold by him. In March, 1836, before any of the notes became due, in consideration of the $3,000, Shepard assigned his interest, under this agreement, to Wright, the plaintiff in error, of which Fullerton had notice. In June, 1836, two days before the first of the Shepard notes fell due, Fullerton sold one-half the Milwaukee lands, for a large advance; and when upon maturity of the notes, Wright, as Shepard's assignee, called upon him to pay the Shepard note, Fullerton refused to receive it unless twenty-five per cent. interest, instead of twelve, was paid, alleging that to have been the understanding. Nor did he state that he had sold any of the lands. When the last of the notes became due, or soon after, Wright again called upon Fullerton and tendered the whole sum covered by all the notes, and demanded a fulfillment of the contract, and a conveyance to him of one-half the lands. Fullerton then again claimed that, by parol agreement, he was to have twenty-five per cent., and refusing to comply unless it was paid, although by the written instrument he was to have but twelve. This suit was the result, commenced in 1856, just twenty years after the date mentioned in the agreement for the payment of the last of the Shepard notes. The answer denied the tender of payment of the Shepard notes; denied that Shepard was a joint purchaser, and alleged that he had no interest prior to the date of the agreement. It was also averred that for many years the lands depreciated in value, and that Fullerton had to pay the taxes, &c., thereon, and that no offer was ever made by the complainant to pay any part thereof, and this *laches* was relied upon. The decree below was for Fullerton, the view being taken that the agreement between him and Shepard was a conditional sale and not a mortgage, and it being found that the conditions were not complied with, it is here maintained that the transaction was a mortgage, and the Court will not apply an equitable bar on the ground of *laches*, in such a case, where redemption is sought, nor will it apply it to a *cestui que trust* seeking to enforce a trust, short of twenty years after adverse possession or equitable ouster. Mortgages and *cestui que trust* are exceptions to the rule. It is urged that the lapse of time constitutes no bar to a bill in equity to enforce a subsisting trust; and time begins to run against a trust only from the date of its open disavowal, which was not, in this case, until the coming in of the answer.

J. R. Doolittle for appellant; C. Beckwith for defendant.

No. 492.—*Hiberina Armstrong* vs. *United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This is another of the suits brought under the Captured and Abandoned Property act, to recover the proceeds of 102 bales of cotton, seized in Arkansas, where it was raised in 1864. The question was upon the loyalty of the claimant. The Court below found that she gave no active aid to the rebellion up to the last of September, 1863, when on the approach of the Union forces she fled South, taking with her her slaves, to avoid their emancipation by the Government, and on this showing of loyalty it was held she was not brought within the acts making provision for the restoration, and the judgment was for the Government. It is here insisted by claimant that no act of aid and comfort to the rebellion was shown, and that the facts found did not amount to such an act. On the part of the United States it is contended that the finding of the Court sufficiently shows the disloyalty of the claimant, and that, in any case, she is bound to show affirmatively that she never gave any aid or comfort to the rebellion, which she has not done.

R. M. Converse for claimant; Solicitor-General Bristow for Government.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Woodruff.

IMPORTANT DECISION AFFECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES.

In the matter of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Company, an Alleged Bankrupt.—This was a case of disputed jurisdiction. On the petition of a creditor, the respondent, the corporation above named, was summoned to appear in the District Court for the Southern District of New-York, to show cause why it should not be adjudged a bankrupt. It was alleged in the petition that the corporation had its principal office in New-York, did the ordinary business of a railroad company there, and owned property in that State. The Company pleaded specially that the Southern District Court of New-York had no jurisdiction in the case. Judge Blatchford overruled this plea, and adjudged the corporation bankrupt. An appeal was taken to the Circuit Court. The decision of Judge WOODRUFF reviews the whole circumstances of the case, and weighs each point with elaborate care. He decides as follows:

"A railroad company incorporated by the laws of a State, for constructing, maintaining and operating a railroad, cannot be proceeded against, in bankruptcy, in a District Court without the State or States where its railroad is, or is to be built, maintained and operated, on the petition of a creditor charging an act of bankruptcy. Allegation and proof that such company kept an office in such district for six months next preceding the filing of the petition, where its officers acted, its board of directors met, and where it contracted debts, made loans, purchases and payments, does not give such Court jurisdiction. 'Carrying on business' within the meaning of the eleventh section of the Bankrupt law, as applied to a railroad corporation, does not mean the conduct of such transactions as are merely collateral or incidental to the purpose for which the corporation is created. Whether they are to be conducted by agents or officers, and although an office is continually kept for the purpose. The business of a railroad company, the sense of the act can only be carried on where the railroad is, or is to be constructed, maintained and operated. Hence the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York has no jurisdiction to adjudge an Alabama railroad corporation a bankrupt on such a petition by a creditor."

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 1.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

On and after Monday, Feb. 5, the Chambers of the Supreme Court during the February Term will open at 11 A. M., and the motion calendar will be called at 12 M.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 1.

FIRST BOARD.

$3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.110¾
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.110⅞
700 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R., ex int.......107¼
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new. 55
2,200 Va. 6s, Consol.. 54½
1,000 Va. St. 6s, new.. 56½
10,000 Ark. 7s, iss. to L. R. & Ft. S.. 60
1,000 Texas 10s, '76.....92½
700 N. Y. St. 6s, '72.107
5,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. tax. 13
14,000 Mo. St. 6s.......95
3,000 Alb. & Susq. 2d.100
3,000 Cen. Pac. G. b.102⅞
9,000 Un. Pac. 1st.....91¾
20,000 do.......91⅞
5,000 Un. Pac. L. Gts. 83¾
5,000 Un. Pac. 10s, In. 87
4,000 do.......86¾
2,000 do.......86½
11,000 A. & T. H. Inc. 78½
5,000 C. & N. W. Con. 94
1,000 T. & W. 1st, ex int.......99
2,000 T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div., ex int. 90
9,000 do.......90½
1,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88, ex int.......96¼
2000 Gt. W. 2d......90
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s.103¼
10,000 do.......103
2,000 Quin. & Tol. 1st. 93
1,000 C. F. & M. 1st.. 85
1,000 Bos., H. & E., Gtd. bs.......40
1,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st.. 103
8,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st, ex int.......94½
2,000 do.......94½
3,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.. 106
50,000 Bost., H. & E. s60. 36
20,000 do.......36⅛
10,000 do.......36¼
5,000 W. U. Tel. 7s. bs. 95½
4,000 C., C., Cin. & I. 1st. 103
2,000 do. bet. call. c.102½
2,000 Am. D. & Imp. Co. 7s.......97¼
13 B'k of St. of N. Y. 112
100 B'k of Commerce. 116½
10 Continental Bank. 91
15 Park Bank.......154
50 Cen. Nat. Bank...100¼
10 do. bet. call. 100
50 Phenix Bank.......102
100 American Coal..... 45
200 Consol. Coal of Md. 39
100 Quick. Mining. b30. 28
300 do.......27½
200 do.......b3. 28
200 Pacific Mail.......56¾
100 do. bet. call. 56¾
200 do.......56½
700 do.......56⅝
70 Del. & H. Can. b.c.119¾
100 Am. M. Un. Ex.... 61½
200 West. Un. Tel. b.c. 71⅜
1200 do.......71¼
400 do.......71⅛
100 do.......s3. 71¼
800 do.......71⅛
100 Adams Express.....92½
100 U. S. Express.......63
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. bet. call.. c. 97⅞
10000 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. bet. call. c. 93
800 Erie.... bet. call. 30⅛
1,000 do.......30¼
500 do.......30⅜
1000 do.......30
400 Reading.......114½
100 L. S. & M. S. b.c. 90⅛
300 Chi. & N. W. ... b.c. 73⅛
100 N. J. Central.......112
1,000 Chi. & R. I.......110⅜
100 Mil. & St. P. 55½
100 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 74½
200 Del., L. & W. 108⅛
10 Chi. & Alton.......121
200 Morris & Essex... 92⅛
50 do.......92¼
200 Han. & St. Jos.......48
200 do.......47¾
200 do.......48
100 Col., C. & I. C. ... 22½
400 do.......22⅜
600 Un. Pacific... b.c. 37⅛
100 do.......37¼
100 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 45½
100 Rens. & Saratoga.102½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C...115⅞
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.110⅛
5,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C., ex int.......108⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.110⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.111
3,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.112
14,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.112¼
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.110⅛
30,000 Va. 6s, Cons.... 55
1,000 Alb. & Susq. 2d.100
3,000 O. & Miss. 1st M. 99½
2,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st. 93⅞
50 Cen. Nat. Bank.....100
50 Canton Co.......80½
200 West. Un. Tel. b.c. 71½
100 do.......71⅝
700 Pac. Mail. bet. call. 56⅞
100 Adams Ex.......92⅛
100 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. 97⅞
9500 N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs. 93⅜
100 Erie.... bet. call. c. 30⅜
300 do.......30⅜
100 L. S. & Mich. S. bs. 90⅜
800 Un. Pac. bet. call. 37⅞
600 do.......37⅜
100 do.......38⅛
200 do.......38
64 Cleve. & Pitts. G.. 92½
100 do.......91⅞
50 Chic. & N. W. 73½
100 Tol., Wab. & W. bs. 75⅜
100 Han. & St. Jo. 48⅛
800 Col. C. & Ind. Cen. 22⅛
5 Morris & Essex.....92⅛
158 St. L. & I. M. b. c. 65⅛

THURSDAY, Feb. 1—P. M.

The Public Debt of the United States was further reduced in the month of January, as informally reported from Washington, about $5,600,000. The details of the First of February Schedule of the Debt had not reached us at the hour of closing our Wall-street report, but will, no doubt, be found in our later Washington dispatches on another page of the TIMES.

The offering of United States 5-20s to the Treasury at noon today, for the Sinking Fund, amounted, in gross, to $3,943,200, of which the Secretary, by telegraph, accepted $1,000,000 at 109.08 to 109.27 and accrued Gold Interest. The offering was larger than usual of late, because of the difference in the 5-20 Bonds and Gold, and the consequent probability that the offers would be accepted to the full amount advertised for.

In the open market the Public Funds today were not strong. The 5-20s of 1867 sold at 112 ⅌ cent., and the 5-20s, of 1865, January and July, at 110⅞ ⅌ cent. The dullness and lower rates of Exchange are against free purchases of 5-20s for Europe, and today Gold was weaker from the same cause. Bills on London 60 days were down as cheap as 108⅞ ⅌ cent., and short sight quoted 109⅞@109⅞ ⅌ cent. The Bank of England has made no change in the rate of interest.

There was much steadiness in the Stock Market, through the forenoon, on a moderate business in the Western roads, and at the Second Board there was a partial advance and a firmer feeling in Union Pacific, Wabash, North-West and Lake Shore. The sales of Erie were quite free, and buyess took the Stock in the Afternoon at 30⅛@30⅜@30⅝ ⅌ cent. Western Telegraph was rather pressed on sale, and the price weaker. The First Mortgages of the Union Pacific Road recovered to 92 ⅌ cent. The Southern State Bonds were 1 ⅌ cent. better on Virginia Consolidated, and steady on other descriptions, without much business. A fair investment demand was again shown for the old Western Railway Mortgages, and the speculative movement continued in the Mortgage Bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Company.

Money was in request from the Brokers at the close of the day at 7 ⅌ cent. although a large amount was disbursed for Dividends by the Lake Shore and Illinois Central Companies, and for Coupons on Railway Bonds due Feb. 1.

After the late Board of the Exchange, the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night. Exchange on London improved in demand, and the quotation for 60 days is 108⅞@109 ⅌ cent., as on yesterday. Gold dull at 109⅞@109⅞ ⅌ cent.

CLOSING PRICES—FEB. 1.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States New 5s	110⅛	*109
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112⅛	112
American Gold	109⅞	109⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	97⅞
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	93	93⅜
Reading	114⅛	114⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	110⅜	110⅜
North-west Common	73⅛	73⅜
North-west Preferred	91⅛	91⅛
Pacific Mail	56⅞	57⅛
St. Paul Preferred	74⅜	74⅜
St. Paul Common	55⅜	55⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	45⅛	46⅛
Toledo and Wabash	74⅜	75⅜
Western Telegraph	71⅛	71⅛
Erie	30⅛	31⅛
Union Pacific	37⅛	38⅛
Lake Shoe	90⅛	90⅜
Lake Shore Scrip	87⅛	87⅛

*Ex-Coupon.

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 5 P. M., the Railroad market was steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

Gold receipts	$628,250 22
Gold payments	248,569 19
Gold balance	68,619,794 16
Currency receipts	288,881 60
Currency payments	389,671 38
Currency balance	7,229,848 05
Customs	889,000 00

The Public Funds of the United States closed as follows after the Boards:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., '81....114¾
6 ⅌ cent., coup., '81....115⅛
5-20 reg., '62........110⅛
5-20 coup., '62........110⅛
5-20 reg., '64........110⅛
5-20 coup., '64........110⅛
5-20 reg., '65........110⅛
5-20 coup., '65........111⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....110⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65....110⅛
5-20 reg., '67........111¾
5-20 coup., '67........112
5-20 reg., '68........111⅛
5-20 coup., '68........112⅛
10-40 reg........*107⅛
10-40 coup........110⅛
5s, reg., '81........108⅛
5s, coup., '81........109
6s, currency........114¾

*Ex-Dividend.

The Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange closed as follows:

Del. & Hud. Canal	119¾	Quicksilver Pf.	30¾
Pennsylvania Coal	x210	Mar. Trust. Cts.	21
Md. Coal Co.	21	Boston Water Power.	47
American Coal	45	Adams Express	92¾
Spring Mt. Coal	65	Wells-Fargo Ex.	62
Canton Co. Balt.	79¾	Am. M. U. Ex.	61¾
Con. Coal of Md.	39	United States Ex.	62¾
West. Union Tel.	71¾	Pac. Mail	57¼
Quicksilver Min.	27¾		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 1.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	98
City 6s, New	100½	100¾
Camden and Amboy	126½	126½
Pennsylvania Central	61	61½
Reading	114¾	115
Lehigh Valley	61¾	62
Catawissa Preferred	46¼	46½
Philadelphia and Erie	26¼	26½
Northern Central	39¾	40
Lehigh Navigation	41½	41¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	93¼	93½

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange have ordered that no Stock of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road shall be a good delivery on contracts at the Board, except on such Certificates as have been already issued and countersigned at the office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. This order will be in force until the transfer-books are reopened, and the Stock duly registered in accordance with the rules of the Stock Exchange. There has been some talk on the Street of an increase of the Common Stock of the Company under the new administration.

A new firm of Bankers and Brokers has been established, under the style of SAUNDERS, HARDENBURGH & KING, at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, by Ex-Gov. ALVIN SAUNDERS, of Nebraska; Mr. JOHN A. HARDENBERGH, and Mr. R. W. KING, an old member of the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co. offer, at private sale, the 7 ⅌ cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the Missouri Pacific Company, part of a mortgage of $3,000,000, to which the attention of buyers is directed. The First Mortgage, some years since negotiated in this market, is only $7,000,000, on a property and outlay of $18,000,000 value.

The St. Nicholas National Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Feb. 12.

Messrs. M. K. JESUP & Co. will pay the February Coupons and the Half-Yearly Dividend on the Guaranteed Stock of the Louisiana and Missouri River Road.

The National Bank of the Republic has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.*, payable Feb. 6.

The Treasurer of the St. Joseph and Denver Company has advertised that the Half-Yearly Interest on the 8 ⅌ cent. Bonds of the Company due Feb. 15, will be paid at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in this City.

Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & Co. have favored us with a copy of their very useful postal schedule of the arrivals, departures, and due dates of the English, French and American Mails, at China, Japan, Calcutta, Ceylon, San Francisco and New-York, for the year 1872.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE SIX PER CENT BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY having still twenty-eight years to run, with interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1, both principal and interest payable in gold coin in the City of New-York, are recommended by us for safe and permanent investment for the following reasons, viz.:

1. **They are thoroughly secured.**
2. **Like the Central Pacifics they will be widely known, very popular and always marketable.**
3. **They will be dealt in at all the prominent Stock Exchanges in this country and Europe, and have the advantage of both a home and European market.**
4. **They should largely advance from the present price of 94 and accrued interest, when all sold by the Company, as Central Pacifics have done.**

They are in denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, Coupon or Registered.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO being under able and honorable management, partly identical with that of the CENTRAL PACIFIC, their securities should take equal rank in popularity and market value.

For exchange of Five-Twenties or for new investments, we cordially recommend either the Central Pacific or Chesapeake and Ohio Six Per Cent Gold Bonds.

We continue to deal in Government Securities, buy and sell Investment Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange; open accounts with depositors, upon which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent., make collections in all parts of the country, and transact a general Banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

HARVEY FISK,
A. S. HATCH.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF
SAUNDERS, HARDENBERGH & KING,
Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

February 1, 1872.

ALVIN SAUNDERS, (ex-Governor Nebraska,) President State Bank, Nebraska.

JOHN A. HARDENBERGH.

RICHARD W. KING, member of New-York Stock Exchange.

We have formed a copartnership under above style, for the purpose of transacting a general banking business.

Loans negotiated and advances made.

Government, State, City, County and Railroad Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to sight drafts.

Collections made in any part of the United States or Canada.

☞ HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL
RAILWAY COMPANY
LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
For sale at 90 and accrued interest by
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
NO. 51 WALL-ST.,
offer for sale
PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS AT 92½.
Also,
PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI
SECOND MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
free of tax, at 82 and interest.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
LAND GRANT BONDS,
BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 p. c.) INTEREST,
PAYABLE IN GOLD,
FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ GOLD BONDS
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The absorption of these Bonds by investors is now very rapid, over a million and a half having been taken on American account in January, while the exchanges of 5-20s and other securities are increasing in volume in all parts of the country.

The Bonds bear 7.30 interest in Gold, have thirty years to run, are exempt from United States Tax, and are offered at Par and interest in Currency.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ TEXAS.
CITY OF HOUSTON
EIGHT PER CENT. MARKET BONDS.
Interest payable in New-York,
for sale.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau-st.

☞ TO BROKERS.

Wanted—A position as book-keeper and cashier in a stock or gold house, by a party thoroughly posted in the business. First-class reference given. Address A. B., Box No. 5,251 Post-office.

☞ WEST WISCONSIN LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 92½ and interest in currency. Investors who wish a perfectly safe bond on a finished road can obtain full particulars by applying to WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

Bond-Street Homœopathic Dispensary.

The seventeenth annual report of the Bond-street Homœopathic Dispensary has appeared. The report commences thus: "Seventeen years have passed since the doors of our Dispensary were first opened for the benefit of the sick poor, and it is still located where it was founded, at No. 59 Bond-street, except that we have hired additionally the adjoining premises, No. 57 Bond-street, on account of the constant increase in the number of patients and consequent insufficiency of room, which also requires us to keep open now from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M., instead of from 2½ to 4½ P. M., as formerly. At present we outrank, in point of attendance, the New-York Dispensary, (allopathic,) an institution established in the year 1790, heretofore the largest and no doubt oldest Dispensary in the United States. During the fiscal year 1871, as will be seen elsewhere, 41,714 cases have been treated, including 84,648 prescriptions, and 7,384 outdoor visits by the physicians and surgeons connected with this Dispensary and its branch. About one-third of the cases were attended to at our Eastern Branch, No. 265 East Fourth-street, (formerly No. 194 East Seventh-street,) by our assistant and indefatigable colaborer, Dr. J. P. ERMENTRAUT, (resident and visiting physician in charge,) and assistants." The report then supplies details as to the transactions of the year. As heretofore, the success of the new mode of treatment of nasal, catarrh and throat diseases is proven to have been most encouraging. The report is signed by OTTO FULLGRAFF, M. D., the founder and manager of the Dispensary, and equally well known for his philanthropy and his skill and experience as a physician.

The Grand Opera-House Squabble—Mr. Baker's Version of the Affair.

Mr. LEWIS BAKER, the manager of the Grand Opera-house, who had been arrested by his partner, Mr. COLE, succeeded yesterday in perfecting his bail for $11,000, and was rescued from the hospitalities of Ludlow-street. His counsel, Mr. CHAS. W. BROOKE, of No. 51 Chambers-street, has obtained a show-cause order to vacate the arrest which will be argued on Monday next.

Mr. BAKER's story is very simple. He states that the partnership in the Grand Opera-house management was proposed to him by COLE, who had previously obtained a beneficial lease in that theatre from FISK & GOULD. The lease was for five years from the 4th of September, 1871; that COLE offered to furnish the necessary funds to carry on the enterprise, BAKER having no money—BAKER being a professional actor and manager, and COLE having no experience whatever in theatrical matters; that such knowledge on BAKER's part was accepted as an equivalent for a share of COLE's interest as lessee.

Persons who profess to be acquainted with matters inside the Erie Building, say that COLE was a protégé of FISK's, who, with the liberality that sometimes influenced him, granted a lease to him, that he might do something for himself; and that COLE, to make this lease available, called in BAKER. It is also thought that the theatre swallows up more money than it gives out.

The Jumel Ejectment Suit.

Judge SHIPMAN decided in the Jumel case yesterday that unless it was shown by extrinsic evidence that the plaintiff was Major BALLOU's son, his declarations that the Major had recognized him as his son, and told him Mme. JUMEL was his mother, were not admissible in evidence. This point was raised by Mr. O'CONOR the day preceding. The examination of BOWEN was resumed yesterday. He testified that he had never spoken to Mme. JUMEL in his life, nor ever been in her house till after her death. He was asked by Mr. O'CONOR whether he had not made an agreement with his former lawyers to give them one-half of any property recovered by him through this suit. Mr. SHAFFER interposed, and a discussion ensued, involving the question of "champerty and maintenance." The jury were discharged till this morning, and the argument continued till the adjournment of the Court.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	25	Pork, pkgs.	318
Cotton, bales	2,568	Cut-meats, pkgs.	1,783
Cotton-seed, bags	16	Grease, pkgs.	259
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	77	Lard, pkgs.	1,790
Eggs, bbls.	461	Butter, pkgs.	1,074
Flour, bbls.	3,519	Skins, bales	35
Wheat, bushels	1,200	Lard-oil, bbls.	50
Corn, bushels	30,100	Dressed Hogs, No.	635
Oats, bushels	3,870	Rice, pkgs.	137
Malt, bushels	1,300	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds.	289
Barley, bushels	16,500	Sugar, (N. O.,) bbls.	8
Grass-seed, bags	1,866	Starch, boxes	750
Corn-meal, bbls.	10	Tea, half-chests	2,372
Hemp, bales	31	Tobacco, hhds.	149
Hops, bales	25	Whisky, bbls.	513
Hides, No.	486	Wool, bales	260
Hides, bales	86	Oil, bbls.	175
Leather, sides	5,802	Silver Ore, bags	625
Moss, bales	220	Spelter, pieces	295
Molasses, (N.O.) bbls.	1,129		

COFFEE—Rio has been lightly dealt in in the local market at essentially unchanged prices. At Baltimore, 4,500 bags by the *Ubbina* were resold, and 3,500 bags by the *Emma R. Hall* at Hampton Roads were sold on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands today was 75,183 bags here, and 12,507 bags at the other distributing ports, with 89,200 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States. Maracaibo has been in fair request and steady; sales, 1,097 bags at 20¼c.@20¾c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. C. AMANN & CO. sum up the recent movements in other than Rio, thus: 15,565 mats Java, ex *Jan Van Brakel*, sold before arrival on private terms; 500 bags Government Java, sold for consumption at 23½c., gold; 300 bags Maracaibo, ex *Catharina*, 2,461 bags Porto Rico, 550 bags Jamaica, 228 bags Costa Rica, 400 bags San Domingo, sold in lots for consumption within our range. The stock of other than Rio in first hands, today, was 16,215 bags and 1,193 mats, including 1,193 mats and 6,500 bags Java, 4,564 bags Laguayra, 2,370 bags Maracaibo, 1,922 bags Jamaica, 566 bags Savanilla and 193 bags Porto Rico.

COTTON—Has been firm and in very good request for early delivery, with sales reported of 5,044 bales, including 4,214 bales to shippers, 470 bales to spinners, 3 bales to speculators, and 357 bales in transit. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 10,800 bales, (3,400 bales last evening, and 7,400 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, at rather better rates, including last evening, for February, 500 bales at 22 3-16c., 100 bales at 22¼c., 100 bales at 22 7-16c., notice after 7th; 200 bales at 22½c.; March, 800 bales at 22 13-16c., 700 bales at 22¾c.; April, 700 bales at 23¼c., 200 bales at 23 5-16c.; June, 100 bales at 23 7-16c. And today, for February, 100 bales at 22¼c., 100 bales at 22⅛c., 600 bales at 22¼c., 200 bales at 22 3-16c., 200 bales at 22¼c., 200 bales at 22 3-16c., short notice, 500 bales at 22 3-16c.; March, 600 bales at 22⅝c., 100 bales at 22 15-16c., 300 bales at 22¾c., 300 bales at 22 13-16c., 300 bales at 22¾c., 300 bales at 22 13-16c., 700 bales at 22¾c., 200 bales at 22 13-16c., 100 bales at 22 13-16c., 1,100 bales at 22⅞c.; April, 600 bales at 23¼c., 200 bales at 23 5-16c., 200 bales at 23¼c.; May, 100 bales at 23⅜c., 100 bales at 23 7-16c., 200 bales at 23⅜c.; June, 100 bales at 23 7-16c., 100 bales at 23½c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: February, 22.27c.; March, 22.93c.; April, 23.28c.; May, 23.41c.; June, 23.58c.; July, 23.50c. Stock of Cotton in New-York Jan. 31, 1872: In warehouse, 71,646 bales; on wharves, 4,820 bales; on shipboard, (not cleared,) 7,509 bales. Total, 83,975 bales. Receipts here today, 2,568 bales. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 14,852 bales, and thus far this week, 74,732 bales, against 101,001 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,898,800 bales, against 2,317,676 bales same time in 1870–71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	19¾	19⅞	20⅛	20¼
Good Ordinary	21½	21⅝	21⅞	22
Low Middling	22	22⅛	22⅜	22½
Middling	22¾	22⅞	23⅛	23¼
Good Middling	23¾	23⅞	23⅞	24

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been held with rather more firmness, on lighter offerings of desirable, and a moderate inquiry, mostly for home use, and in a jobbing way. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,250 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 60@$6 10; inferior to good Extra State, $6 40@$6 75; good to fancy at $6 75@$7 25; poor to very good Shipping Extra Western at $6 35@$6 65; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 55@$6 85 ⅌ bbl.

Southern Flour has been quiet at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 760 bbls., at $6 85@8 10 for ordinary to very good, and $8 10@$10 50 for very good to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been salable and firm at $4 10@$5 10 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls. Corn-meal has been in pretty fair demand and steady, at $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 60@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine; sales, 430 bbls.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has shown rather more firmness on a somewhat better inquiry, chiefly for export, though in part for milling, and, to a limited extent, on speculative account. Holders have shown less eagerness to place stock, and have been more confident in their views. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 55,000 bushels at $1 55 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 56 for No. 2 N. W. Spring, delivered; $1 57 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 73 for White Detroit, delivered; $1 65@$1 68 for prime Red Western, in store and afloat; $1 72@$1 76 for White Western and State, in store; and $1 65@$1 66½ for Red and Amber State and Pennsylvania.... Corn has been even more confident, and again quoted stronger in price. The main call has been for prime New Mixed Western, in part for shipment and to arrive early in the current month. Old Mixed Western has been in some request, and prime samples have been quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 131,000 bushels at 73c.@74½c. for new do., in lots, chiefly at 74¼c.@74½c. for best samples; 81c. for prime old Mixed Western, delivered; 74c.@75c. for Yellow Western; 73½c.@74½c. for White Western; 74c.@75c. for Yellow Southern; 75c.@78c. for White Southern, ⅌ bushel. Included in the sales were 30,000 bushels new Mixed Western, to arrive early in February, at 73c. ⅌ bushel.... Rye has been held with firmness, but has been very quiet. Shippers are unwilling to pay asking prices. Western is held at 95c., in store.... Barley has been moderately inquired for, at about previous rates; sales, 8,000 bushels Western, in store, at 86c.@87½c., and 10,000 bushels ordinary two-rowed State at 80c.; also, small lots of Prime do. at 94c. ⅌ bushel.... Barley-malt has been dull, and prices for full lots have been quite nominal. Small lots of two-rowed State were sold at $1 ⅌ bushel.... Oats have been in better request and quoted firmer, closing buoyantly for prime samples, particularly of mixed Western, in store and afloat; sales have been reported since our last of 72,500 bushels at 54¼c.@55½c. for Mixed Western, from track and afloat, closing at 55½c. for Prime, afloat; 53½c.@54c. for do., in store; 55c.@56½c. for White Western and Ohio; and 54½c.@56c. for Mixed and White State, in lots, ⅌ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bags have been quiet but steady at 16c.@16½c.; stock, here, 3,400 bales, and at Boston 2,200 bales. Bagging has been in good demand and firm; sales, 250 bales Native at 15¼c., 30 days' credit, and 3,000 rolls Domestic, April, May and June delivery, at 17½c.; stock of Native, here, 11,200 bales; at Boston, 9,900 bales.

HEMP—Has been held firmly, but has been generally quiet. We quote: American at $160 for Undressed, and $265@$275 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Russian, $225@$230, gold, ⅌ ton; Manila, 13¼c.@13½c.; Sisal, 11¼c.@11½c., gold; Jute, 4¼c.@6¼c., gold; Jute Butts, 3¾c.@3⅞c., currency, ⅌ lb. Messrs. HENRY H. CROCKER & CO. make the stock of Manila here 9,472 bales; of Jute, 16,000 bales; and of Jute Butts and rejections, 17,300 bales; and the stock of Manila at Boston, 3,850 bales, of Jute, 1,600 bales, and of Jute Butts and rejections, 8,750 bales.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in moderate demand, at about former rates; 413 bbls. were sold, in lots, at 46c.@56c. ⅌ gallon. Foreign dull and nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been steady, on the basis of $4 65@$4 67½c. for Strained, but has been inactive; sales, 455 bbls. at $4 67½c. delivered.... Tar has been quiet within our previous range.... Spirits Turpentine has been held with firmness at 74c. for merchantable, on a limited offering, but has been lightly dealt in; sales, 110 bbls.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been inactive, but prices have been quoted somewhat steadier, with less urgency on the part of sellers to realize.... Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 22¾c., with sales reported of 1,000 bbls.... At Philadelphia, 22c.@22¼c.... Refined, in cases, at 28¼c.@28¾.... Crude, 13c. ⅌ gallon. Shipping Crude at 16c. Naphtha nominal.... Creek figures unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been generally dull, with values quoted about as before. The chief call for early delivery has been for job lots of old Mess and choice new City Prime Mess, the latter for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 370 bbls., early delivery, at $13 50 for old Western Mess, $14 50 for new Mess, $12@$12 25 for new extra Prime, and $14 for uninspected new Prime Mess, and $15 25 for choice City Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery the dealings have been unimportant and values more or less nominal; 250 bbls. new Western Mess have been sold at $14 50, seller March. The stock of Pork amounts to 40,972 bbls., including 14,402 bbls. new, and 26,570 bbls. old. Receipts of Pork here in January, 4,950 bbls.... At Chicago, 1,000 bbls. prime Mess were purchased, for prompt delivery, on New-York account, at $11 50 ⅌ bbl.... Dressed Hogs continue in moderate demand at from 6¾c.@7c. for City, and 6c.@6¼c. for Western, ⅌ lb.... Cut-meats have been moderately inquired for at 8½c.@9½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5c.@5½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. The reported sales include 170 tcs. Pickled Hams at 9½c.; 18,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 7¼c.@7¼c.; 1,000 smoked Shoulders at 6¾c.@7c., chiefly 6¾c., ⅌ lb.... Bacon has been in very good request, but the reduced offerings and advanced views of owners have been against free dealings. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 3,975 boxes, including, for early delivery here, 750 boxes Short Clear at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; 200 boxes Long Clear at 7¼c.; 125 boxes Short Rib at 7c., and 100 boxes Short Cut Hams at 8¾c.; for March delivery here, 200 boxes Short Clear at 8c.; for prompt delivery at Chicago, 250 boxes Cumberlands at 6c.; 350 boxes Long Clear at 6¼c.; 500 boxes Short Clear at 6½c.; 250 boxes Short Rib at 6⅛c., and 200 boxes Shoulders @4¾c.; also, 250 boxes Short Clear, March, at 6⅞c.; and 200,000 lbs. Short Clear, March delivery at St. Joseph, at $6 40.... Lard has been offered with more freedom, and has been quoted a shade cheaper. A fairly active business has been reported at the modified figures, mostly in Western stock. City has been very quiet. Sales have been reported of 2,852 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 9¼c.@9⅞c. for common to No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9⅝c.@9¾c. for good to prime Western Steam; 9¾c. for prime Kettle-rendered; 9⅝c.@9¾c. for City; 9¾c.@9⅞c. for No. 1, and 10c.@10¼c. for 1,250 tcs. Refined. For forward delivery the dealings have been on a moderate scale, at less firm prices; sales, 2,000 tcs. prime Western Steam, including 500 tcs., seller February, at 9⅝c.; 250 tcs., seller March, at 9⅞c., and 1,250 tcs., seller April, at 10c.@10 1-16c., closing weak at about 10c. ⅌ lb.... There has been a very slack trade reported in barreled Beef, at from $7 50@$10 for Mess, and $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales, 90 bbls., in lots. Tierce Beef has been in demand, within the range of from $12@$18 for old and new prime Mess, and $17 50@$22 50 for Indian Mess, and $24@$25 for City Extra do., ⅌ tierce; sales, 100 tcs.... Beef Hams have been in request at $22@$26, as the extremes, the latter rate for fancy brands; sales, 100 bbls.... Stock of Beef, 64,280 tcs. and bbls., including 53,898 tcs. and bbls. new, and 10,382 tcs. and bbls. old.

Stock of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

Qualities.	—Feb. 1, 1872.— Total. New.	Total. Old & New.	Total. Jan. 1, 1872.	Total. Feb. 1, 1871.
Clear, bbls.	805	1,072	153	835
Mess	5,404	22,245	23,393	11,774
Thin Mess	142	154	48	16
Prime Mess	753	8,986	5,898	3,896
Prime	803	804	196	322
Rumps				267
Refuse Mess	17	28	114	152
Refuse Prime Mess	48	55	88	40
Refuse Prime	17	21	8	78
Other Refuse	22	145	115	124
Uninspected	18,804	18,804	10,959	39,368
Grand total, bbls.	26,815	47,004	40,972	[illegible]

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	2,774	3,275	1,763	2,429
Repacked Chicago Mess			206	14
Refuse Mess	1,077	1,255	272	76
Refuse Prime			317	
Other Refuse	707	81	200	
Tcs. Prime Mess	1,535	3,787	9,045	1,598
Country Mess	1,071	2,071	1,007	537
Uninspected tcs.	4,313	23,319	23,965	15,396
Uninspected bbls.	22,443	32,130	26,155	10,222
Grand total, tcs. and bbls.	53,443	62,733	64,280	26,851

RICE—Continues in moderate request and steady, including Carolina at 9@9¾c.; Rangoon at $7 75@ $7 12½; and Patna at $7 87½@$7 75, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 530 tcs. Carolina and 9,500 bags East India.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet, but steady, at 9¼c.@10c., gold, ⅌ lb. Stock here, 4,200 bags; and at Boston, 2,300 bags.

SEEDS—Clover has been in good request at previous rates; sales, 3,550 bags at 11¼c.@11½c. for prime Indiana and Michigan, and 10¾c. for fair Ohio, ⅌ lb. Other kinds quiet. We quote: Timothy at $3 12½@$3 75; Flax at $1 87½@$1 90; Calcutta Linseed at $2 42½@ $2 46¼, gold, ⅌ bushel. Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & CO. report the stock of Calcutta Linseed here as 36,400 bags, and at Boston 28,300 bags; of Bombay there are 11,000 bags.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet, but quoted steady; sales, 1,071 hhds. extra superior Manila, on private terms. There were 632 boxes Centrifugal delivered on contract. We quote: Fair Refining Cuba at 9¼c.@9⅜c.; good do. [illegible]; prime do. [illegible]; Refining Porto Rico, [illegible]; grocery grades Porto Rico, [illegible]; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at [illegible] ⅌ lb. [illegible] Refined Sugars have been quoted [illegible] 12¼c. as the extremes. Messrs. C. AMANN & CO. sum up the movements in Raw Sugars since the month of January, thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Jan. 1, 1872	27,413	25,745	225,390	2,362
Receipts since Jan. 1	7,529	28,610	78,247	23
Total	34,942	54,355	303,637	2,385
Sales since Jan. 1	18,998	17,049	121,245	1,125
Stock this day, Feb. 1, 1872	15,944	17,306	182,392	1,260
Stock Feb. 1, 1871	34,273	18,103	201,726	1,079
Stock Feb. 1, 1870	18,341	40,925	83,688	672
Stock Feb. 1, 1869	22,157	35,718	50,058	263

TALLOW, &c.—There has been a very good inquiry for prime Tallow at steady prices. Grease has been more freely dealt in. Sales have been reported since our last of 260,000 lbs. Tallow at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at [illegible] for prime, and [illegible] for fair; also, 18,000 lbs. prime Stearine, in hhds. and tcs., at [illegible], and 331 pkgs. Grease at [illegible] ⅌ lb., the latter rate for White.

TOBACCO—Has been quiet, but steady in the bulk of the offering of Seed Leaf at auction today was withdrawn. [illegible] 358 cases Ohio were sold at 12¼c.@21c.; 121 cases Pennsylvania at 14¼c.@30¼c.; and 60 cases Connecticut at 15c.@31¼c., ⅌ lb.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York and Brooklyn Inspection Warehouses in January.

	Ky. Va. & N. C. Hhds.	Ohio. Hhds.	Md. Hhds.	Total. Hhds.
Stock Jan. 1, 1872	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Received since	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delivered since	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Feb. 1, 1872	7,477	443	19	7,967

Brooklyn Inspection—Stock Jan. 1, 1872......3,460
Received since......[illegible]
Total......3,749
Delivered since......775
Stock in Brooklyn Inspection, Feb. 1, 1872......2,994
Total stock, Feb. 1, 1872......10,961
Same time, 1871......14,513
Same time, 1870......13,161

Spanish Tobacco Trade of the Port of New-York in January:

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.	Sagua.
Stock Jan. 1, 1872......bales.	11,716	1,238	278	13
Received since	2,198	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	13,914	1,238	480	
Sales and reshipments to Jan. 31, 1872	5,914	1,238	190	
Stock Feb. 1, 1872	14,300		340	
Stock Feb. 1, 1871	20,553		173	
Stock Feb. 1, 1870	18,023	255	245	

We are indebted to Messrs. J. S. GANS & SON for the foregoing statistics of the Tobacco trade of New-York in January.

WHISKY—Has been dull and heavy at 94c. ⅌ gallon, closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported of 300 bbls., at the quoted rate, which could not be exceeded.

FREIGHTS—The business in the way of berth Freights has been chiefly in Cotton and Provisions, at about former rates. The inquiry for Grain and accommodation for other produce has been on a restricted scale, yet ship-owners quote the market steadier as to rates. In the Charter line, a very moderate inquiry has been noted, chiefly for Petroleum, Grain and Cotton vessels, and the bids having been generally unsatisfactory, negotiations have been making slow progress. ... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, [illegible] ... For Hamburg, 5,000 bushels Corn at [illegible] ... Petroleum from Philadelphia on owner's account.... Two or three vessels for Petroleum and Naval Stores and one or two for Grain were in negotiation, but closed up to a late hour.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—FLOUR dull at $5 25@$6 50 for extra Spring. WHEAT easier at $1 23⅞ for No. 2 Spring. CORN active and higher at [illegible] for No. 2 mixed at 41c.@41½c., cash, or seller February. OATS firmer at 33¼c. for No. 2. RYE in fair demand and firm; sales of No. 1 at [illegible]. BARLEY—No. 2 Spring quiet at 65c. for No. 2. [illegible] PORK easier at $12 25@$12 50. LARD sold at [illegible]. Green MEATS quiet and steady at unchanged prices. Dry Salted MEATS—Sales [illegible] ... Live HOGS active and steady at [illegible]. CATTLE quiet at [illegible]. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, [illegible] Barley, 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Barley, and 4,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT active and higher; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 30; No. 2 Fall, $1 60; No. 3 [illegible]. CORN in good demand at [illegible] for Mixed on track, [illegible] for No. 2 in elevator. OATS firm at [illegible] for No. 2 in elevator. RYE—Nothing doing [illegible] ... Fall. RYE—No sales. TOBACCO steady. HEMP dull. BAGGING firm at [illegible]. PORK quiet and firm at [illegible]. Dry-salted MEATS irregular; sales of Clear Rib Sides at [illegible] ... Sides. LARD quiet at [illegible]. Live HOGS firm at [illegible]. CATTLE active; prices range from [illegible]. RECEIPTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, and 1,500 Hogs.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1.—TOBACCO decidedly higher for desirable qualities of Leaf, and active for other sorts. BAGGING unchanged. FLOUR active and firm; Extra Family, [illegible]. GRAIN firm; receipts light. WHEAT—Red and White, $1 50@ $1 70; CORN—Shelled, [illegible]. OATS, [illegible] sacked. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $13 in round lots. BACON active; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. BULK MEATS active; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]. Sugar-cured Hams, [illegible]. LARD in tierces, [illegible]. WHISKY firm at [illegible].

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 1.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,100 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter, $8 50 for White Winter, $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales, 1 car [illegible]. CORN unchanged; [illegible] offered at [illegible] ... RYE nominally [illegible] ... for Bolted; [illegible] unchanged; Shorts, [illegible] ... dlings, [illegible] ... Boston, [illegible] ... Albany, [illegible].

MILWAUKIE, Feb. 1.—FLOUR—Demand light; holders firm; sales of [illegible] ... $5 75. WHEAT—Full prices asked, but no demand; sales of No. 1 at $1 24½; No. 2 at $1 22¾. OATS in good demand at [illegible] for No. 2. CORN active and higher at 41c. for No. 2. BARLEY—Demand fair; holders firm; sales of No. 2 Fall at 65c. PORK firm at $12 37½@$12 50. RECEIPTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, and [illegible] bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—[illegible] bbls. Flour, and 15,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 22c.@22½c.; net receipts, 7,888 bales; gross, 7,355 bales; exports, coastwise, 192 bales; sales, 9,200 bales; stock, 238,279 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 1.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21¼c.@21½c.; net receipts, 1,565 bales; exports, Barcelona, 740 bales; coastwise, 919 bales; sales, 1,900 bales; stock, 93,955 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1.—COTTON firm but quiet; Middling, 21¼c.; net receipts, 1,453 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,487 bales; to the Continent, 1,234 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 29,852 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 1.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21¼c.; net receipts, 1,285 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 67,077 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 1.—COTTON irregular; Good Ordinary, 20c.; net receipts, 634 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 49,590 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 1—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money and the account. American Securities—United States 5-20s of 1865, old, 92⅞; 1865s, 92⅞; 1867, 92⅞; 10-40s, 91⅛. The specie in the Bank of England has decreased £157,000 since the last report.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at [illegible] for money and the account. American Securities closed unchanged.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money and the account. United States bonds closed: 1862s, 92⅞; 1865s, 92⅞; 1867s, 92⅞; 10-40s, 91⅛.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—French Rentes, 56f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1—10½ A. M.—COTTON opened strong; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales are for export and speculation. Shipments from New-Orleans at 11⅛d.

1½ P. M.—COTTON firm; Middling Uplands, 11¼d. for export and speculation. CORN—No. 2 Mixed, 30s. PORK [illegible] 58s. 6d.

5 P. M.—COTTON closed firm; Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅜d.@11½d.; the sales of the day foot up 25,000 bales, of which 8,000 bales are for export and speculation.

HAVRE, Jan. 31.—COTTON closed firmer; Low Mid [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 2, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—JOHN GARTH—Mr. Lester Wallack.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK—Miss Kate Santley.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ATHLETIC, GYMNASTIC and ACROBATIC FEATS. Matinée at 2 o'clock.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.—MONALDI—Mr. J. S. Mackaye and Miss Griswold.

UNION-SQUARE TREATRE.—VARIETY PERFORMANCE.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY—FARCES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith. Subject: "Manfulness."

ST. PETER'S HALL.—Mrs. JARLEY'S WAX-WORKS.

The New-York Times.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY, two copies, one year	5
The SEMI-WEEKLY, ten copies one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
The WEEKLY TIMES, five copies, one year	8
The WEEKLY TIMES, ten copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	15
The WEEKLY TIMES, twenty copies, one year, (an extra copy to getter-up of club)	25
The WEEKLY TIMES, fifty copies, one year	50
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The Legislature has now been in session a month, and A. OAKEY HALL, who signed the fraudulent warrants, and repeatedly defended them *after* they were exposed in our columns, is still Mayor of the City; there is no new charter passed, or even discussed;—although they *did* manage yesterday to hear Messrs. SOLOMON, VARNUM, and STERNE before the Committee on Cities—the Erie bill is not repealed; nothing has been done to remove the Police force from the control of Tammany politicians; the great monopolies which daily rob the citizens are unmolested; no reform has been carried out, no abuse corrected. Is any one crazy enough to suppose that the people will patiently submit to this treatment? They did all that they could in November to break up Tammany, and they elected a Legislature to do the rest. Who is responsible for the trickery now going on? The Tammany—or Fenton—Republicans, who do not want to lose their offices in this City, and the remnants of the Tammany Democrats. Who are likly to prove strongest in the end—the corrupt politicians or the people? We have not an atom of doubt on the subject; if Senator FENTON or his followers have any doubt now, they will have none a few months hence. They will find that it is very dangerous to trifle with such a spirit as is now alive in the public mind.

In reference to the account for safes, published in yesterday's TIMES, we are informed that Sheriff BRENNAN never supposed or intended that his safe was to be paid for by the City. So far as we can judge from inquiring into the facts, his explanation is a good one. Mr. DAVIDSON offered to supply him with a safe for $350. On the 24th of January—a week before our exposure appeared—Mr. BRENNAN wrote to J. MCBRIDE DAVIDSON offering him a check for this amount, the contract price. It would thus appear that there has been some jugglery or double-dealing on the part of DAVIDSON. We have also received the following explanation—the truth of which we have no reason to doubt—from Mr. NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR.:

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS,
CLERK'S OFFICE, COUNTY COURT-HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this day I am charged with having received a safe from Mr. DAVIDSON. A safe similar to that described was furnished, with other articles, to the Clerk's office of this Court, where it now is, and has been since it was sent, and is used to keep the valuable records of the Court. Individually I have never owned a safe. Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR.,
Clerk of Court of Common Pleas.

The *Tribune* of yesterday very properly condemned the tendency "to make as much noise as possible about Democratic frauds, but roar you gently as a sucking-dove when the presumptive rascals are Republicans." While the *Tribune* is in this virtuous humor, it may not be unreasonable to remind it that a letter appeared in the TIMES, of Wednesday, from JESSE RYDER, the contractor who supplied the gravel to the Park Commissioners, which fully sustains the charges we made against Mr. HUSTED in regard to his connection with this business. After Mr. HUSTED made his personal explanation in the Assembly, the *Tribune* pronounced these charges to be a mountain made out of a molehill, and stated that his explanation would completely exonerate him in the estimation of everybody. As Mr. RYDER'S statement flatly contradicts that of Mr. HUSTED, we fully expected the *Tribune* to state, at least, which of the two it believed. In pursuance of the *Tribune's* excellent protest against screening presumptive Republican rascals, it is to be hoped that this little transaction will be probed to the bottom.

There is much suggestive matter in the figures published today, showing two years' disbursements of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, in the Department of Public Works. Among other things it will be found that JOHN H. KEYSER supplied to TWEED'S Department, during 1870-71, hundreds of lamp-posts, charged $35 and $40 each—worth $18; thousands of lamp-irons at $5 each—worth $1 25; and thousands of street-lamps at $5 and $6 each—worth $3. In this way it will be seen how a bill of $400,000 could be made equal to a profit of at least $200,000—to somebody, and a consequent swindle upon the City. The bills for lighting the street-lamps are not obviously fraudulent, but represent a much larger amount than the City ought to pay in future. We trust that this latter branch of expenditure will receive the early attention of Controller GREEN.

Hank Smith's "Defense."

The phrase about the inadequacy of fine words to butter parsnips, furnishes the best commentary which can be made upon the statement made by Police Commissioner HENRY SMITH regarding his connection with the Bowling-green Savings Bank. Or, in the dialect more familiar to the residents in the First Ward, which has been honored by being the scene of twenty-five years of the life of HANK SMITH, it will be generally pronounced "too thin." The vital point of this defense is the new version it gives of the assets of the bank. Judge HOGAN and his Subcommittee of depositors made out the liabilities of the bank to be $450,000. President SMITH states them at $460,184. But even with this $10,000 on the wrong side of the account, SMITH contrives to show that the actual deficiency is only $17,773, while Judge HOGAN and his fellow-investigators set it down as certainly $92,013, and as possibly $193,013. How the difference arises will be seen by a comparison of the following statements:

Assets, according to Judge Hogan.		*Assets, according to Henry Smith.*	
Bonds and mortgages	$174,379 50	Bonds and mortgages	$194,786 34
Call loans, $249,306 69, of which $137,000 are bad	111,606 69	Loans. (good)	142,644 98
Overdrafts, $8,000, of which $3,000 are bad	5,000 00	Overdrafts, (good)	6,000 00
City stocks, (according to bank records, $27,000)	2,000 00	Soldiers' Bounty Fund, (*i. e.*, City stocks)	2,000 00
Real estate conveyed by the Secretary, (less mortgages)	65,000 00	Real estate, (low figure)	92,000 00
Total	$357,986 19	Safe and fixtures	5,000 00
		Total	$442,411 32

President SMITH thus succeeds in showing that the depositors are $74,425 13 better off than they were declared to be, after a long and careful investigation, by Judge HOGAN and his associates. It will be observed that SMITH values the bonds and mortgages $20,000 higher than the Investigating Committee; the portion of call loans which are good at $30,000 higher, and SELMES' real estate at $27,000 more. The President discreetly refrains from taking any notice of the claim of $48,000 against the Avenue C Railroad, which that Company disputes, or of the claim made by the Guardian Savings Bank that the Bowling-green owes them $58,000 and interest. The question for the depositors to consider is, whether Judge HOGAN'S statement or President SMITH'S is the more likely to approximate to the truth. As the latter has for the last few weeks spent the most of his time in lobbying for his personal interest at Albany, and as, according to his own statement, he has for the last three years known very little about the affairs of the bank, it is not very difficult to predict on which side the faith of the depositors is likely to be reposed. HANK SMITH says that he had implicit confidence in the management of the institution whose figurehead he was. If, as seems probable, the financial statement he presents is another fruit of this same confidence, it is simply an insult to the understanding of the depositors. From whatever source it came, it could not, in the nature of things, have been the result of his personal investigation.

President SMITH challenges the public verdict upon his conduct, as well as that of the depositors whom he has helped to defraud. He says that during twenty-five years his character for financial integrity has never been questioned. HORACE GREELEY and the National Bureau of Emigration certainly had unlimited faith in his integrity, some few months ago, when they invited "all suitable persons, male and female, and of all nationalities of birth," to scrape together what they could, from ten cents upward, and place it in the coffers of HANK SMITH'S bank. Mr. GREELEY has at length confessed that his confidence was, as it very often is, misplaced, and we should hardly think that this precious "defense" would be likely to restore it. SMITH, however, professes that the fact of his having very little to do with the bank since 1869 was perfectly well known to the Trustees, and "a large number of the depositors." We are not surprised to learn that it is perfectly consistent with the Hank Smith code of integrity to undertake a highly important public trust, and endeavor to sneak out of the responsibility for betraying it under the plea of "more pressing business." We imagine that Mr. GREELEY'S Bureau of Emigration did not advertise HANK SMITH and his bank on the distinct understanding that the two had virtually, though not nominally, dissolved partnership. WALTER ROCHE was, on the whole, a less likely man than his superior officer, SMITH, to attract the easy confidence of Mr. GREELEY. Probably neither of them could have attained it, had the Ex-President of the Bureau of Emigration been aware of the fact communicated to our readers yesterday, that both SMITH and ROCHE received in October, 1870, two costly safes at the expense of the City. It is just possible, however, that this would have made little difference, for was not NATHANIEL SANDS first Vice-President of the Bureau, and did not Mr. GREELEY cling long and fondly to the faith that Mayor HALL was an honest man?

There was evidently one individual who, in spite of earnest protestations to the contrary, was under no misapprehension about the condition of the Bowling-green Savings Bank last Fall, and that was HANK SMITH himself. He has explicitly declared that while the *average* balance of his deposit in the bank was $25,000, there was barely $7,000 standing to his credit at the date of its suspension. This is one of the proofs he gives of his confidence in the management of the institution over which he presided, and this, as well as the others, will be rated by the public and the depositors at its proper worth. Judge HOGAN and his Committee reported that certain loans purporting to have been made to persons unknown "are fraudulent, and that the names are fictitious." SMITH parries this charge by saying that if such loans were made they were without his "knowledge, suspicion or authority." Is it any excuse for the President of a bank, after allowing the depositors to be robbed, to say that he knew nothing about it? Has not this been TWEED'S cry over the City frauds? SMITH has not studied in the Tammany school for nothing.

A Savings' Bank Run That Should Cease.

It strikes us, with all respect for those of the managers of the Third-avenue Savings Bank who suppose themselves in the right, that it is full time that the midnight scenes around the bank, as well as the day and evening run upon the bank, should be brought to an end. If these gentlemen cannot see their duty as trustees for the provident savings of their depositors, without a summary lesson from the Court of Bankruptcy, (in the absence of the State Superintendent of Banking, who may have given up the affair as a bad job,) then the occasion would seem to have ripened for administering such a lesson in the most summary way.

The present run on the concern—the third in its recent fitful history—has now been continuous for thirty odd days, and no voluntary publication has been made of the nature and immediate cash worth of the assets of the bank, in such detail and strict valuation as to satisfy the depositors, much less the public, that it can certainly pay out to the last dollar. The official examination of last Summer, if not imperfect and unsatisfactory at the time, as one of the examiners pronounced it, has long ceased to be useful, in the existing emergency; and the run will *not* stop so long as the trustees of the bank, in the vain hope of making it useful hereafter, refuse to employ the thirty days' grace allowed by law, to make up the accounts of *all* their depositors and to turn their assets into ready cash, so that the *whole* can be paid at the end of the time—in full, if possible, or otherwise impartially, and only a *pro rata* dividend strictly and exactly ascertained. If this were done even now, and the trustees should deem it due to their officers and clerks to continue the bank in existence, then the depositors could elect, without the appearance of duress, to renew their accounts, or to withdraw them altogether.

It is plain to be seen that the public usefulness of the bank is practically at an end. It has ceased to be a necessity to the accommodation of its own neighborhood. Other and older banks, near by, whose credit has never been in question, are no doubt willing to take the accounts of such of the depositors as are not yet tired of the whole system. The persistent disregard of public opinion characteristic of the present run, is only calculated to add to the recently awakened distrust in savings administration. For, once establish the precedent that, when, as in this instance, a bank has confessedly met with losses by indulging in loans both unsafe and unauthorized by law, the depositors are to be literally worried into silence, or compelled to submit to personal hardships as well as mental anxiety, in order to reach their hard-earned money—popular respect for the system will be hopelessly impaired, and the popular confidence in its integrity so weakened that general liquidation, voluntary or otherwise, may become a necessity. In this view of what might prove a great calamity, it strikes us that the old and respectable savings institutions of New-York, owe it to themselves, as well as to the provident people who commit their earnings to the system, to protest against the conduct of the Third-avenue Trustees as a public scandal, and to insist that they should wind up the bank at once. Delay will only aggravate the excitement, and make the final mischief the greater if a single depositor should remain unpaid for want of adequate means to pay the whole, in full or impartially.

Mr. Terwilliger and Horace Greeley.

Mr. GREELEY, in yesterday's *Tribune*, protests against being taken to Albany to give evidence "in the case of TERWILLIGER." He says that he is summoned only in order that "a concerted shout may be raised over his ignorance in the premises."

Mr. GREELEY, like other great men, does many eccentric things—such as holding a correspondence with a "wild man" who edits a blasphemous paper called the *Caucasian*; instructing the Democrats how to win the Presidential election; putting his faith in men like HANK SMITH, DANIEL SHEEHAN, MUDGETT, and the like; and running up heavy bills against the City for Tammany advertising in the *Tribune*. But his conduct in reference to Mr. TERWILLIGER is a little too serious to be described as "eccentric." It is dishonorable.

Mr. GREELEY has very recently laid down the rule in his paper that any editor who makes a statement about a public man is bound to be ready to prove that statement to the satisfaction of a jury at any time. If he cannot do this, said Mr. GREELEY, "he is a chattering magpie or a liar." Now, there can be no injustice in asking Mr. GREELEY to live up to his own principles. He is a famous journalist—there is no other so famous in the country. When he lays down the law on a point affecting the management of a newspaper, it comes with unusual authority. Now, he has made a serious charge against Mr. TERWILLIGER. He has called him "dishonest" and a "suspected criminal." The opportunity is offered him to prove his charges. According to his own rule, he ought to be very glad to embrace that opportunity. He ought to be able to prove every charge he has made against Mr. TERWILLIGER. It is certainly not enough for him to talk of his "ignorance in the premises." He ought not to be ignorant when he denounces a man as a "suspected criminal."

Then, again, it is only right and proper that Mr. GREELEY should be summoned to give evidence, in order that he may explain the peculiar course of his paper in reference to the TERWILLIGER case. It has been publicly stated, and is very generally believed among people in political circles, that Mr. GREELEY, or the *Tribune*—and Mr. GREELEY is the *Tribune*, all there is of it—had possession of the GRACIE affidavit *before* Mr. TERWILLIGER was appointed Clerk of the Senate. It was surely the duty of any public journalist to have produced that affidavit; and had it been produced at the proper time, Mr. TERWILLIGER would probably not have been appointed Clerk of the Senate. But it was held back, though shown about privately; and it was held back, as is plainly asserted, so that Mr. TERWILLIGER might be intimidated into supporting Mr. ALVORD for the post of Speaker of the Assembly. Had ALVORD been elected, the affidavit would have been suppressed. ALVORD was defeated, and the *Tribune* published the affidavit. Such is the statement current at Albany and elsewhere, and it is quite clear that Mr. GREELEY ought to be asked when he first was offered the affidavit in question, and whether he might not have published it in time to prevent the appointment of Mr. TERWILLIGER to a post for which Mr. GREELEY now daily declares his unfitness. If an affidavit affecting a man's character is held over his head merely to force him to do a certain act, it is a gross breach of faith toward the public. The Committee ought to find out whether Mr. GREELEY has been guilty of this conduct or not.

Mr. TERWILLIGER'S offense consists in his having taken five thousand dollars in two years by way of commission on the public printing. It was proved yesterday before the Committee that it has always been usual to pay this commission. It may be, and is, a bad custom; but Mr. TERWILLIGER is guilty of no special offense in following it. *Dustoorie* prevails here no less than in the East Indies. Let it be abolished—but do not let us pick out one man here and there, and call him a criminal for doing that which is thought lawful and proper in other cases. It will be seen from our Albany reports that GRACIE testifies that his affidavit was drawn up by FENTON'S private secretary, a full month before it was published in the *Tribune*; and GRACIE was promised that it should never be used. Surely these are circumstances which require explanation—and who so competent to explain them as Mr. GREELEY?

Hackmen and the Common Council.

Alderman VAN SCHAICK lately introduced in the Board of Aldermen an ordinance to regulate passenger vehicles in the City of New-York. It appears to be, in the main, identical with the measure presented to the old Board by Alderman JEROME, and the defects of which we pointed out at the time. At least, Mr. VAN SCHAICK'S ordinance preserves the absurd division into districts, and nearly the same extravagant rates of fare which were objectionable features in the former one. As our readers may have forgotten these details, we will refresh their memories.

By the proposed ordinance, the City is divided into ten districts, beginning at the Battery, and bounded at their upper extremities respectively by Houston-street, Twenty-third, Forty-second, Fifty-ninth, Seventy-ninth, Ninety-sixth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, and Harlem River. The rates of fare allowed for conveying a single passenger any distance within one of these districts are one dollar for a two-horse vehicle, and seventy-five cents for a one-horse vehicle. For every additional passenger, and for every stoppage after the first, twenty-five cents extra may be charged. If more than one district is traversed, twenty-five cents extra may be added for each additional district entered or traversed. In case of hiring by time and not by distance, one dollar and a half an hour is the fixed rate for either a one-horse or a two-horse vehicle. Finally, in going from any point below the Fourth District, that is to say below Forty-second-street, to or within the limits of the Tenth, charge may be made by the hour, at the rate of one dollar and a half for each two-horse vehicle, and one dollar for a one-horse vehicle—fifty cents, in either case, being allowed for each additional passenger. In Central Park, for what reason we do not know, these rates are increased to two dollars an hour for all sorts of vehicles.

Now one would suppose that any effort of our Reform Common Council to relieve the public in this direction would be aimed at cutting down the prevalent extortionate rates. Yet this ordinance will actually raise them. No one ever supposed our City hackmen were too modest in their charges, and when we pay for a hackney coach at the rate of a dollar an hour for the full complement of passengers in either case, we commonly feel that we have paid quite enough. Alderman VAN SCHAICK apparently does not think so, and consequently he increases the cab rates—this being the style of vehicle by far the most useful and most commonly used—fifty per cent. Again, it makes little difference to the hackman whether he carries one passenger or a coachful. On that principle he regulates his tariff. And the principle is at least consistent and intelligible, even though the tariff be too high. In hiring a private conveyance for local transit, one hires the vehicle, not one or more places in it. At least, on the latter plan, the rent of a single place ought to bear some more accurate proportion than Mr. VAN SCHAICK fixes to the rent of the entire vehicle.

Again, there is an absurd inequality in the rates of fare allowed in different parts of the town. From the foot of Broadway to Houston-street, a distance of nearly two miles, one pays no more than to go from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, which is less than one mile. Four ladies, let us say, on a very stormy day, desire to get from the St. Nicholas to the Grand Central Hotel, a distance of five squares, about three-eighths of a mile, or say five minutes' ride. The most rapacious hackman of the present could not ask for such a service more than two dollars. Mr. VAN SCHAICK'S reformed hackman blandly demands the sum of two dollars and seventy-five cents. To be sure our ideal ladies, by getting out at Houston-street and walking the rest of the way, may save a dollar if they choose, and get comfortably wet in the bargain.

Take another example. A party of four wish to ride within the Fourth District, from Forty-third-street to Macomb's Dam, which is on the line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, where the Fourth District begins. The distance in a straight line is about five and a half miles. They would find, after a complicated mathematical calculation, that it would cost them just $7 75. By taking the precaution to start at Forty-second-street, however, they might have gone to Spuyten Duyvil if they chose, over three miles further, for nearly two dollars less. That is, allowing Alderman VAN SCHAICK'S two-horse vehicle two hours to make a distance of nine miles—surely a sufficient margin.

These are some of the curiosities of this remarkable ordinance. Clearly this is not altogether the sort of relief the public longs for. Moderate fares for short distances, fares in all cases justly proportioned to distance, or in time contracts to the time, and in all cases to be at least one-quarter less than at present—these are what we need, and, if they know their own interests, what the hackmen need likewise. Mr. VAN SCHAICK'S ordinance ought not to pass without careful revision in the particulars we have noted. We hope he will give the subject his further attention, and make the necessary improvements in his scheme.

The Military Preparations of France and Germany.

There will be little love lost between France and Germany while they stand, as it were, eying each other, with every muscle in full tension, and each expecting any moment to be clutched by the throat. It is no secret that the warlike preparations of Germany are incessant. The Prussian *Military Gazette* affirms with pride that the army has not rested on its laurels, that it has shown extraordinary activity in repairing its losses, and that the reorganization made necessary by German unity has been fully carried out. It adds that all the supplies that existed before the war have been so far restored that the army could march into the field at once, in the fullest state of preparation.

It might have been supposed, after the Herculean efforts of the campaign that ended at Paris, when that famous young lieutenant, the first German soldier to enter the fallen capital, rode through the Barriére de l'Etoile, that the victorious army would settle into a long rest. Relaxation, at least, might have been looked for, a slackening of the gyves of discipline, a laying aside of the spiked helmet for the undress cap of ease. But no such dalliance is permitted under BISMARCK and VON MOLTKE. What, in fact, happened after the conclusion of hostilities was that all those vast masses of infantry were immediately put through a regular course of musketry drill; and that soon after, during last Autumn, the artillery were subjected to a like discipline, going through elaborate special manœuvres, as if in the face of the enemy. In the military schools, seven hundred cadets were trained during the past year. The new school at Metz is to open during the present quarter. All departments of the military organization have been the subjects of assiduous study. In some, important changes have been made. Experiments are constantly in progress looking to still further improvements. This applies not only to matters of organization, but to the various weapons. Rumors of inventions that supersede by surpassing all other contrivances for the same purpose, are always abundant. These stories are often ill-founded, and we all remember how far short the *mitrailleurs* and the Chassepots fell of the withering execution expected of them. But we may be sure that the eminently sagacious persons in charge of the German army will leave no stone unturned to place it at the highest attainable point of efficiency in this, as in all other respects.

The anxiety of President THIERS to do no less for the army of France has not been concealed. The onerous weight of taxation has been augmented enormously to maintain a military strength, which, on any other hypothesis than an impending war, the French people ought not to be asked to pay for. When we compare this with the instant relief enjoyed by the people of the United States directly after the Confederate flag was struck, we have fresh reasons to bless the ocean that rolls between America and Europe, as well as the institutions whose perpetuity that fact does so much to assure. The disposable French Army amounts to eight hundred thousand men, or about one-fortieth of the whole present population, and this huge force has to be paid, fed, and clothed by the nation, which likewise has to meet the German indemnity. Meanwhile, more money than France can afford to spend is going for the fortifications. Of course, if the alternative is subjugation, she *must* afford to spend it; and there is no other inference to be drawn from what is going on. Paris is being made stronger than ever. Arrangements have been made to dismantle and raze the whole southern system of forts. It has become clear that they were an element of weakness, not of strength. Hence Bicêtre, d'Ivry, de Montrouge, d'Issy, and de Vanvres are all to disappear. But far in front of them will rise a new line of strongholds. Those who come to besiege Paris again will find a remarkable change. The high ground whence the forts named were pounded at by the Prussian guns will be occupied by new works of defense. All the elevated plateau between Vitry and Villejuif, and the hills of Bagneaux, Chatillon, Clamart, and Cachan will be crested with guns of vast range and power. Indeed, the future bombardment of Paris from the south will be made almost impossible.

What is in progress at the capital is in progress or in contemplation elsewhere. The salient strategic points have all received anxious attention, and the reorganization of the army on the new system is to a considerable extent carried out. In no long time France can become, at a word, almost one vast camp. Even now, stripped of money and of territory as she is, her mere military strength is far greater than when the eagles of NAPOLEON III. were first turned toward the Rhine. However all this vast outlay on both sides may be regretted, it is doubtless, under existing circumstances, inevitable. That it stimulates the collision it is meant to forestall, is probably equally true. Out of the good-will we bear both these great nations, as well as for the sake of humanity at large, we trust that collision may be long averted; but all the precedents of history, and the present relative position of the two nations, admonish us that sooner or later it is morally certain to come.

A Public Library.

Mr. JUDD'S bill to provide for the formation of free public libraries has passed the Assembly, and is now before the Senate for consideration. The tenor of the bill is almost precisely the same as that of the law which has been in force since 1851 in the State of Massachusetts, the only variation consisting in the rate of taxation authorized for the maintenance of such libraries as may be formed. We give the text of the bill as presented by Mr. JUDD:

"1. Each town and city and village in this State may establish and maintain a free public library therein, with or without branches, for the use of the inhabitants thereof, and provide suitable rooms therefor, under such regulations for its government as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Town Auditors of the town, or the City Council, or the Board of Trustees of the village.

2. Any town, or city, or village may appropriate money for suitable buildings or rooms, and for the foundation of such library a sum not exceeding one dollar for such of its ratable polls in the year next preceding that in which such appropriation is made; and may also appropriate annually for the maintenance and increase thereof a sum not exceeding fifty cents for each of its ratable polls in the year next preceding that in which such appropriation is made, and may receive, hold, and manage any devise, bequest or donation, for the establishment, increase or maintenance of a free public library within the same."

It will be noticed that this bill, if it shall become a law, will confer full power upon our Municipal legislators to establish and maintain a public library without the necessity of a popular vote or any delay upon financial grounds. And yet we apprehend that private munificence will be required to supplement the appropriations made by our public authorities, in order to secure for New-York anything like the library we need. Hence, while the new law—if such it shall become—will be most beneficial in its provisions for the wants of the smaller towns and cities, it cannot be looked upon as likely to accomplish quite so much for New-York as our local pride demands, or our commanding position warrants.

The bill of Mr. JUDD is one which should be enacted into a law, because it will do much to foster literary tastes, and furnish mental aliment in many localities in our State which sadly need such encouragement. But we do not despair of seeing one, or two, or more of our wealthy citizens undertake the foundation and future support of such a library as New-York needs, as an independent and private enterprise.

MINOR TOPICS.

The depositors in the Market Savings Bank are cursing CONKLIN, the defaulter, and his partners in speculation. This is natural. CONKLIN has earned their curses, but there were ruinous defects in the bank's business for which he is not alone responsible. The bank had officers called trustees. What were they doing while the bank put one-eighth of its deposits into Southern State bonds, some of them worth only twenty-eight cents on the market and sure to go lower, lent another eighth to a single firm, and sunk a third in bad and doubtful call loans? These are not things done between two days, or discoverable only when an officer has decamped. They could have been seen any time by vigilant and honest trustees. It is well enough to chase CONKLIN, but is there no law for delinquents nearer home?

The constituency that last Fall elected HON. JAMES F. PIERCE, Ex-Senator from the Second District of Kings County, to stay at home for the ensuing term, will not be induced to regret their decision by the appearance of Mr. PIERCE'S name as one of the receivers of J. MCB. DAVIDSON & CO.'S safes. Now that PEIRCE is relieved from the pressure of Senatorial occupations, perhaps he will have time to explain this unfortunate complication with DAVIDSON. If it took a No. 1 House safe, costing the City of New-York $175, to keep this Senator's gains in, his dealings with the Ring must have been very profitable.

In the debate on the Amnesty bill in the Senate, the opposition has been almost exclusively based on sentiment. There seems to be a prevalent notion among the Senators who do not favor the bill that its passage is an act of pure amiability on the part of the nation. We do not so regard it. We believe it to be simply a practical measure for promoting the good government of the South, by the introduction into the law of the spirit which has gradually and inevitably obtained in private and business relations with the late rebels. We know they were rebels, and that their "hands are dripping with our brothers' blood," as the Senator from Michigan says. We know they committed a great crime, which of itself we and never regard except with unqualified condemnation. But we know that business with the South, or in the South, cannot go on except by a universal agreement to practically ignore the past, and in those things with which its consequences are not directly involved, to proceed without reference to it. For this reason we favor the bill, and shall do so, even though GARRET DAVIS does his best to provoke us into withdrawing our support by silly bravado about the South preferring no amnesty to amnesty with equal rights for the negroes on cars and steam-boats.

Here is what the Missouri *Republican* announces as the programme of the Schurz-Brown party:

"It has now opened the Presidential campaign with a platform that covers nearly every inch of Democratic ground, and it asks for the privilege of defeating GRANT and electing a Liberal Republican on that platform, *with the help of a Democratic support which it is prepared to cheerfully acknowledge.*"

The *Republican* goes on to exhort the Democratic Party to "make a temporary sacrifice to secure the speedy ascendency of their principles." This is frank, but in the present temper of the people toward Democracy, is it very wise?

M. THIERS, in his dealings with offending papers, has abandoned the Second Empire system of *communiqués*, and substituted a custom of inserting in the official organ of the Government a contradiction of misstatements, occasionally accompanied by a stinging comment. Thus, in reply to one of the *Figaro's* ingenious fictions—always so palatable, especially when personalities and politics are commingled, to the Parisian public—to the effect that His Excellency intended to show his distrust of the Parisians by pocketing the million of francs given to compensate him for the destruction of his house; and that, further, he intended to sell his ground to the municipality for a public square, to be called the Place Thiers,—the President's comment is: "This is one of the thousand lying inventions which the same journal too often adopts and propagates without regard to persons or respect to truth." This is so notorious that the President need hardly have said it. Imagine President GRANT taking the trouble to contradict all the lies about him in our *Figaros*. Paris might take a useful hint from Washington.

London has recently sustained a bereavement in the person of a lady of the not unfamiliar name of BROWN. Some time back she offered the Metropolitan Board of Works $250,000 if it would make a contemplated alteration in a street in the manner she wished, but they were unable to accede to her wishes. She then offered them $30,000 for the erection of a drinking fountain to be placed at the end of the street in which she lived, and this was about to be erected. The Board was also in communication with her about public baths, which she intended to erect at a cost of $250,000 when suddenly *pallida mors*, who had taken some time coming, for Mrs. BROWN was ninety, stepped in and dissipated her benevolent intention. She died intestate, leaving an estate of $50,000 a year, and without a human relative. It is therefore stated that the property will go to the Crown, but as there are several BROWNS about, it will be hard if one of that enterprising and ubiquitous family can't substantiate a claim. Perhaps some of the American branch of the clan will think it worth while to look up their pedigrees.

Dr. CASPAR, of Berlin, has been making careful inquiries into the duration of life in different professions. Whether the clergy are more rigid than others in their obedience to the fifth commandment, he does not say, but, at all events, it seems that they live longest, their "medium longevity" being sixty-five, while that of merchants is sixty-two; clerks and farmers, sixty-one; military men, fifty-nine; lawyers, fifty-eight; artists, fifty-seven, and medical men shortest of all.

The Greeley Republicans seem to have the same inclination as their sponsor to screen OAKEY HALL. A resolution, introduced by Mr. WILLIS at last night's meeting, calling upon the Common Council to take the necessary steps to impeach Mayor HALL, was laid over for three months. Mr. WILLIS correctly stated that it was the sense of the Republican Party that such measures should be instituted, and the Committee showed, very conclusively, that they have no claim to represent the party by shelving the resolution.

Our rural correspondents send us accounts of no less than three accidents on the Lehigh Valley, the Batavia, and the Erie Railroads. All three of the trains were proceeding at a high rate of speed, and all were thrown down embankments by broken rails which had been snapped by frost. The first named proved disastrous in loss of life and limb, no less than eight persons being killed outright, and over twenty wounded. The escapes on the other trains were wonderful, and in one instance a heroic fireman saved the life of his crippled engineer. The investigations in these cases will no doubt result in ridiculous verdicts, and, of course, nobody will be to blame. How long are the traveling public to be unprotected in this way?

Amusements—Matinee at the Academy of Music.

The public may be reminded that a special matinée representation of "Don Juan," in German, is to take place on Saturday at the Academy of Music. The artists to appear are Mme. FABBRI, Miss ELZER, Miss ROSETTI, and Messrs. MULLER, HABELMANN, and FORMES, and the regular orchestra and chorus of the Stadt Theatre, under the baton of Prof. MULDER, will be augmented for the occasion.

The Whitehead Conspiracy Case—The Prosecution Abandons the Suit—A Verdict of Not Guilty Rendered.

The case of a conspiracy charge against the daughter and son-in-law of SAMUEL WHITEHEAD, for an attempt to murder their father, which has been before the Middlesex County Court for three days, came to an end yesterday in a most sudden and unexpected manner. On the opening of the case yesterday morning, JAMES BAXTER, the principal witness for the State, was again placed on the stand for cross-examination. He is charged as being one of the conspirators, and his testimony as to the numerous attempts planned against the old man were most direct, but no new evidence was elicited. JOHN H. JORDON, REBECCA KILSWORTH and a Mrs. SPINNER testified to the character of the prisoner, JANE WILLETS. The next witness was Ex-Sheriff OBADIAH CLARK, who had been foreman of the Grand Jury which found the indictment. On the commencement of his examination, he inquired of the Court if it would be allowable for him to divulge the secrets of the jury-room. This led to an argument of some length. The prosecution claimed that when it was necessary to justice, even the Grand Jury room might be invaded. All evidence necessary to a conviction should be admitted. The Court, however, decided such evidence inadmissible, as it would be against public policy.

The counsel for the prosecution consulted, and, upon coming together again, announced their intention of throwing up the case. They believed the ruling of the Court had shut out from them the proof of a fact which they believed necessary to sustain the indictment. The case was immediately given to the jury, and a verdict of not guilty returned.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Vindication of Secretary Boutwell's Financial Policy.

The Postal Contract Investigation—Government of the District—Jay Cooke & Company's Second Proposal for the Loan—Chicago—Civil Rights.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The vindication of the Secretary of the Treasury was completed in the House today. Mr. MAYNARD, Mr. KELLEY and Mr. DAWES took up the argument where Mr. ROBERTS left it, each making some good points. Mr. KELLEY showed how purely partisan this arraignment of the Secretary has been, and submitted that this catching at straws in the management of the national finances, came with very poor grace from the party which allowed the Tammany millionaire thieves to go at large. Mr. DAWES brushed away the flimsy technicalities which the Democrats tried to build a case upon, in relation to an unlawful increase of the debt. The vote upon the resolution was very nearly a party one. The House sustained Mr. DAWES in refusing to allow Messrs. KERR and COX to present their substitutes for the Ways and Means resolution, because they both went outside the limits set by the original resolution, from which this action arose. It is noticeable that throughout this discussion, sometimes very bitter, no word against the personal integrity of Secretary BOUTWELL has been uttered. A prominent Democrat was heard to say after the vote today that the Secretary had done so good a thing that the Democratic Party could not afford to let the people know the whole truth about it.

THE POSTAL CONTRACTS.

The investigation into the Post-office contracts grows more and more replete with facts to dumbfound its promoters. The only witness examined today was Gen. GILES A. SMITH, late Second Assistant Postmaster-General, in charge of the Contract Office, who was questioned with regard to the contract for the route from Oroville, Cal., to Portland, Oregon. The letting on this route was alleged to have been contrary to law. These facts were developed: That the former contract price was $206,000; that the temporary service, after the expiration of the contract, was at the rate of $265,000. That on the lettings there were two bidders, who bid between $90,000 and $100,000. That both failed to make good their bids. That the contract was let to the next highest bidder at $158,000. That it was found he had been instrumental in securing the withdrawal of the bidders below him, and his bid was canceled. The next lowest bid was $175,000, which the Postmaster-General rejected as too high, and the bidders being all in the city, he invited them all to his office one day and asked them in the presence of each other to bid for the route, the result of which was that the present contractor took it for $134,000. This is $72,000 less than the old contract, $121,-500 less than the temporary service, and $41,000 less than the bid which was rejected. The alleged illegality charged against the Postmaster-General is that, after all the bidders had failed, he had no right to do otherwise or take less than $175,000. His action in inviting them to bid personally was to avoid any combination, which they would probably form if the proposals were publicly invited.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The House all but finished the Indian Appropriation bill today, having made even better progress than on either of the others. A vote would have been taken on the passage of the bill but for the tenacity with which an amendment offered by Mr. TAFFEE was advocated. It proposed to prohibit the payment of annuities to any Indians while they were in a state of hostility. This was resisted, on the ground that circumstances might greatly vary the matter, and it should be left to the discretion of the authorities. Pending a vote the House ordered the previous question and adjourned.

TRIAL OF THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

The District of Columbia investigation was continued today by the examination of more witnesses on the subject of damages to property by improvements. The testimony was conflicting and inconsistent, some of the witnesses testifying to damage to property, but refusing to take less in consequence. The Committee showed signs of impatience with the character of the evidence produced, it not being their province to listen to the grievances of individuals about their damages, but to ascertain whether the District Government had illegally or corruptly done the things wherewith they stand charged. None of the witnesses knew anything about any corruption.

MARRIAGE OF A GOVERNOR.

There was a large attendance at the New-York-avenue Presbyterian Church to-night, to witness the marriage of Gov. JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Wyoming, to Miss ISABELLA CRANE WUNDERLY, an accomplished lady of this city. The bridal party left for the North and West by the night train.

THE FISHERIES.

Secretaries FISH and BOUTWELL will appear before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House to-morrow on the fisheries question. It is impossible yet to say what will come out of the matter, or what the recommendation of the Committee will be.

THE CUNARD BID FOR WEDNESDAY'S MAILS.

The Committees on Commerce of both Senate and House will meet again to-morrow to take into consideration the offer of the Cunard line to carry the European mails for nothing.

THE $600,000,000 OF THE NEW LOAN.

Gov. COOKE, in a conversation about the recent offer of his banking-house to take $600,000,000 of the new loan, said that Secretary BOUTWELL had the proposition before him still. They had not heard anything from him since the investigations began in the House of Representatives, but they expected now that the report of the Ways and Means Committee had been acted on that they would receive some answer from him. Gov. COOKE thinks the Secretary has power to order the payment of the interest in London, which is a condition of the proposition, but expects that Congress will be asked to sanction it, because its authority would give strength to the loan. All the prominent bankers in Europe would have opportunities to join in the enterprise, and the syndicate was now stronger than it had ever been.

CHICAGO RELIEF.

The bill which was passed for the relief of Chicago, by a remission of duties on building materials, on which a motion to reconsider is pending, was up again in the morning hour of the Senate today. As the subject receives a wider consideration, doubts as to the wisdom and justice of the scheme increase, and it is probable that the vote to reconsider will be carried. The benefits conferred by the bill would fall upon those who, in spite of the fire, remain in a comparative state of wealth, as those must be who are able to rebuild. The poor and absolutely suffering would not receive a penny from the charity of the nation if bestowed in this manner. That a charitable measure of some kind will prevail would appear likely, but the opposition to this particular one is growing intense and extended.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND AMNESTY.

Mr. CARPENTER made an able speech on the civil rights amendment to the Amnesty bill in the Senate. He made a most happy and appropriate characterization of SCHURZ's specious plea for universal amnesty, which was thoroughly enjoyed by every one but the victim of his satire. He was unwilling to vote for amnesty without some such guarantee as that contained in Mr. SUMNER's amendment of the good faith of those pardoned to grant equal rights. He deemed that amendment unconstitutional in some of its provisions as drawn, and gave notice that at the proper time he would move a substitute. GARRETT DAVIS made a speech of two or three hours, and afterward the Senate adjourned over till Monday.

GARRETT DAVIS NURSING HIS WRATH.

The adjournment of the Senate till Monday compels Mr. DAVIS to forego the pleasure of "bearding the lion in his den," as he says he will in his Seneca stone speech, till next week. He had given notice of an intention to make it to-morrow. If the Senate had not adjourned over to-morrow he would have found himself in the same trouble that he was when he tried once before to have the Amnesty laid aside for him to discharge his accumulated wrath. Several Senators would have objected to an informal laying aside of amnesty, which would have given him an opportunity to send his speech away without a reply, and the Senate would not have voted to put the amnesty measure in a position to make its further discussion at present difficult if not impossible. Whether he will try to cause as much general discomfort as he can Monday, to be revenged for the adjournment, remains to be seen.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

THE WEST POINT VISITORS.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the President as members of the board of visitors to West Point Military Academy in 1872: Hon. Lewis S. Lovell, of Michigan; Rev. Charles Hodge, of Princeton, N. J.; Gen. H. T. Reid, of Iowa; Hon. Wm. Claflin, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts; Frederick MacCollish, Esq., of San Francisco; Prof. J. R. Loomis, of Pennsylvania, and Col James R. Scudder, of Tennessee. Three others are to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and two by the Vice-President.

DEFAULTING PENSION AGENT.

On Friday last W. T. COLLINS, United States Pension Agent for the District of Columbia, made his usual returns, but declined to furnish the required oath. This fact was promptly reported to the Secretary, and was regarded as sufficient to justify the closing of the agent's office, and the placing of a clerk therein to investigate his accounts, which was done with such result as to lead to the request that he resign—which he did. So far as discovered the deficiency is $10,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has been requested to make a special examination into COLLINS' accounts.

THE SALT INTEREST.

The Committee of Ways and Means today gave a hearing to the salt men. Judge COMSTOCK spoke on behalf of the general salt interest, and particularly for those of the Salt Company of Onondaga. W. A. SMOAT, of Alexandria, Va., and FRANK KERR, of Baltimore, representing the importing interest of Philadelphia and Baltimore, favored a reduction of the duty on salt. The question will be continued before the Committee to-morrow.

BRITISH WAR CLAIMS.

In the British and American Mixed Commission today, in the case of F. R. READING against the United States, No. 43, on demurrer, the following decision was rendered: As it does not appear that the Court had jurisdiction to try the claimant, the demurrer must be overruled and the case, when the evidence is completed, must be heard upon its merits. This is a case where the claimant demands indemnity for illegal imprisonment, he having been tried and convicted before a military court, of having uttered treasonable language. The Court adjourned until the 6th inst.

PROTECTION.

Interview of Prominent Manufacturers With the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Delegations of manufacturers representing the leading industries of the United States were presented to the President by Senator SCOTT this morning. They included a Committee of the National Association of Bar-iron Manufacturers: James J. Bennett, President; Thomas Dunlap, Secretary; Messrs. Baker, of Philadelphia; J. E. Walker, Erastus Corning & Co., of New-York; Tuckerman and Mulligan, of Saugerties, N. Y.; Campbell B. Herron, of Pittsburg; Geo. Reis, of New-Castle; Oliver Williams, of Catasauqua; Joseph Wharton and Hon. Carl J. Morrell, of the National Industrial League; Samuel J. Reeves, President of the American Iron and Steele Association, and others. Senator SCOTT, in introducing the party, called the attention of the President to the fact that it was composed of parties who were largely engaged in adding to the material wealth of the country, and who employed larger numbers of operatives than the Government, in the various departments; that this body was here to prevent if possible, a reduction of the duties on foreign articles which enter into competition with American manfactures, and which reduction can only result in direct injury to the interests of American labor. After a few remarks by Mr. JOSEPH WHARTON, expressive of the desires of the manufacturers and working men of the country upon these points, the President said he believed that his views upon this subject were generally well understood, and had not changed from those expressed in his last annual Message. That a reduction of the duties on articles we could manufacture had but one tendency, viz., that of depressing industry and injuring the working classes, and reducing them to a condition of the pauper labor of Europe. He understood the policy of Congress, or rather his desires regarding their action on this question were, that articles not produced in this country and entering, into general consumption should be admitted free of duty, while duties on those competing with our manufacturers should not be reduced, thus protecting industry and maintaining the working classes in at least their present station. After an interchange of courtesies the delegation withdrew, calling later upon Secretary BOUTWELL, where the same views were expressed, and the Secretary clearly indicated his opposition to any policy which would interfere with the production of the country, or injure the industrial classes.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Official Statement of the Debt—A Reduction of $5,633,461 During January

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The public debt of the United States has been reduced during the past month $5,633,461. The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at six per cent	$1,512,708,550 00
Bonds at five per cent	339,441,650 00
Bonds at four and a half per cent	
Bonds at four per cent	
Principal	$1,852,150,200 00
Interest	30,395,795 29
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$678,000 00
Navy pension fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Certificates at three per cent	20,300,000 00
Principal	$34,978,000 00
Interest	175,293 87
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$1,700,897 26
Interest	283,751 42
Debt Bearing no Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$357,592,681 25
Fractional currency	40,619,016 93
Coin certificates	36,507,500 00
Principal	$434,719,198 18
Unclaimed Interest	13,814 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,323,548,295 44
Interest	30,868,655 42
Total	$2,354,416,950 86
Cash in the Treasury, coin	108,371,730 15
Cash in the Treasury, currency	12,840,271 21
Total	$116,212,001 36
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
Feb. 1, 1872	$2,238,204,949 50
Jan. 1, 1872	2,243,838,411 14
Decrease of debt during the past month	5,633,461 64
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1871	82,503,897 42
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1871	204,754,413 09
Bonds issued to Pacific Railway Company, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,618,832 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	323,094 00
Interest paid by the United States	14,631,040 00
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	3,440,125 00
Balance of interest paid by the United States	11,190,915 00

The disbursements of the Treasury during January were as follows:

War	$3,204,641
Navy	2,538,124
Interior	600,004
Civil—miscellaneous	6,493,255
Total	$12,836,004

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 1.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to distribute among the officers and crew belonging to the United States steamer *Kearsarge*, while engaged in the capture and destruction of the *Alabama*, the sum of $190,000 as prize money, in lieu of the bounty authorized by the act of June 30, 1864, provided the money shall not be paid to the assignees of the mariners, but only to themselves or legal representatives.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

A bill was introduced by Mr. SAWYER granting to the American and East India Telegraph Company exclusive right for twenty-one years to construct land, and maintain submarine cables between the United States and Asia.

THE REAL ESTATE BANK OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. JOHNSTON introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase three million dollars of the secured obligations of the Real Estate Bank of Virginia, bearing six per cent. interest, and running not longer than fifteen years.

OTHER BILLS.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced bills establishing a drawback on all foreign materials used in the construction of American-built vessels, and increasing the compensation of letter-carriers to $1,200 per annum.

CHICAGO RELIEF.

The pending resolution to reconsider the vote by which the Chicago Relief bill was passed.

Mr. CHANDLER advocated the reconsideration in the interest of the Michigan lumberers. Mr. SHERMAN also favored it, in order that the articles to be admitted might be specified. The bill was already construed to apply to many articles not contemplated in its passage. Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN desired to extend relief to Chicago, but he would be sorry to make the burden of that relief fall especially on those engaged in trading in that vicinity. He should therefore vote to refer the bill to the Committee on Commerce, that provision might be made for placing the burden upon the whole people by an appropriation from the general Treasury. At the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over.

AMNESTY.

The Amnesty bill was taken up and debated. Mr. CARPENTER supposed the bill would pass in some form. He hoped, however, that the Senate would insist that those who desired amnesty should take the Supplemental Civil Rights bill with it. He thought they should go together. If the friends of amnesty were acting in good faith, they would not refuse it because coupled with this measure of justice. If they did, he would then wait for amnesty until they changed their minds. This Amnesty bill was really a bill to reinforce the Democratic Party, and before passing it, it would be well to know what was the intention of that party in dealing with the colored men of the South. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHURZ) advanced the theory that the only proper way to deal with rebels was to forgive them fully and quickly. The Government had been extremely merciful and generous in dealing with the rebels, but that policy had not produced the happy effects attributed to it by Mr. SCHURZ. The rebels, as a class, had given no evidence of repentance or loyalty. The intelligent politicians at the South intended to behave reasonably well until the passage of an Amnesty bill, but when it shall have passed and put JEFFERSON DAVIS on the same footing with Gens. GRANT and SHERMAN, he expected no more consideration at the South for the sentiments of Northern Yankees. At the proper time he would offer a substitute leaving out the provision applicable to churches. He thought it doubtful whether Congress had power to enact that provision. In any event it would be unwise. In answer to a question of Mr. THURMAN, Mr. CARPENTER said he had no doubt of the power of this Government, under the constitutional amendments, to say that the colored man shall have his rights in the common school, and on that subject he hoped the Republican Party would never go back one inch. Mr. THURMAN said the question was not whether colored people shall have the benefit of the public schools, but whether the power of regulation is taken away from the States. Mr. CARPENTER asked whether under the Constitution we cannot provide that no State shall exclude a colored man from, for instance, the right to bring a suit or produce a witness, and does that take away from the States the right to regulate their Courts? Not at all! But it does say to them: "In this particular you shall not discriminate." Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, followed with one of his peculiar tirades, at the close of which the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE SYNDICATE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the debate was resumed on the report of the Committee on Ways and Means as to the transactions of the Secretary of the Treasury with the Syndicate in negotiating the new loan. Mr. MAYNARD, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, made an elaborate argument in defense of the Secretary, and in support of the resolution of the majority of the Committee. Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, also of the Committee of Ways and Means, followed, on the same side of the question, and asked what sort of an outcry the Democrats of the House would have raised, if the Secretary of the Treasury had refused the offer of foreign bankers to take one hundred and thirty-five millions of the public debt at five per cent., and had continued to pay six per cent.? What answer would it have been for the Secretary to say that he found a divergence of opinion among lawyers on an international point of law, and that he thought he had better not do it until Congress should construe that immaterial point of law. He went on to ridicule Mr. COX's pretension to public virtue, contrasting it with the "Ring" frauds of New-York, and referring to the fact that Mr. COX had spoken at a meeting in New-York in favor of the re-election of MIKE NORTON, TWEED's lieutenant, to the Senate of the State of New-York. Mr. COX said that in his speech on that occasion he had condemned the revenue frauds. He hoped that the corruption of the men who had managed public affairs in New-York City, to the humiliation of the Democratic Party, would not form a justification in the House of Representatives for this syndicate transaction. As to MIKE NORTON, he had presented the only reform of the City charter in the Senate, and it was carried against him by the Republicans, who were purchased up.

Mr. KELLEY said he had to resume the floor. Mr. COX said it was time. [Laughter.] Mr. KELLEY would not pause to ask who had bought up the Republicans, but they were certainly bought up by largesses from the millions stolen by TWEED, NORTON & CO. Mr. ELDRIDGE—"They were cheap men." Mr. KELLEY said that was not necessarily so, as a man who stole $20,000,000 could afford to buy pretty high-priced men as politicians go. [Laughter.] The appearance of Mr. COX assailing the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury seemed to be the greatest joke of that gentleman's life. It was so funny, so characteristic, that he had been induced to bring a few facts in close juxtaposition with it. Mr. DAWES closed the debate, and said that if the charges made against the Secretary of the Treasury, that he had made the transaction with the Syndicate in defiance of law, were true, and if the House pronounced it true, that fact would deal a blow at the credit of the nation more severe than any it had sustained, even from rebellion and war. He argued that it was carrying out the law according to its plain object and purpose, and under the very necessities of the case. Supposing that the Syndicate had made such profits as the gentlemen had alleged, and had made them at the expense of the Government—which was not the case—what profits had the United States made out of the transaction? In negotiating two hundred million dollars of five-per-cent. bonds and withdrawing the same amount of six-per-cent. bonds, it had made a saving of two millions a year, or twenty millions at the end of ten years. That, put at interest, would make twenty-six millions at the end of ten years. The present value of that saving was $14,840,000. If the calculation were carried out on the whole $1,500,000,000 for thirty years, when the longest bond shall cease, the saving in interest invested semi-annually at six per cent., would amount to $1,773,900,000. The present value of that saving was $339,790,000. The benefit of the success of funding that $200,000,000 did not end there. It had so strengthened American credit abroad as to render it certain that the balance of the debt could be funded at four per cent. In that connection he read a letter of Assistant Secretary RICHARDSON, dated at London on the 30th of December, relating a conversation which the writer had had recently with the Governor of the Bank of England, who is represented as saying that until lately he had always thought that the debt could not be funded, but that now it had been shown that the resources of the country were so universal, and the determination to maintain its credit so fixed and settled that we should soon be able to borrow money at four per cent. Such a sentiment expressed by the Governor of the Bank of England could not fail to have a favorable effect on American securities. The Secretary might turn from this puny arraignment to the public judgment upon his course to that other and greater verdict of the American people, and of the countries of Europe. The resolution declaring that the Secretary of the Treasury, in negotiating the loan, had neither increased the bonded debt, nor incurred an expenditure contrary to law was adopted by a strict party vote of yeas 110, nays 86.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, getting through forty pages. The Committee, by arrangement, rose and reported the bill, and Mr. TAFFE offered an amendment prohibiting payment to tribes at war with the United States, unless to such portions as remain at peace, and then pro rata. Without disposing of any portion of the bill, the House adjourned.

The "Jolly and Musical Undertaker" in Trouble.

GEORGE W. ROONEY, known to the convivial gatherings which nightly assemble in the back bar-rooms of Yorkville as "the musical and jolly undertaker," is in trouble. He was arrested on Wednesday night at the instance of Mr. JOHN FOLEY, of No. 20 East Seventy-third-street, on a complaint growing out of the recent primary election of the Reform Democracy, held at the East Side Association Hall. Mr. FOLEY alleges that Mr. ROONEY on Saturday twice called at his house during his absence, and said that he had been sent by the complainant to get the two enrollment books of the Twenty-first Assembly District Democratic Reform Association. Upon the servants hesitating, he urged them to comply immediately, as the books must be at the City Hall by 5 P.M. They, however, refused to surrender them, when, it is alleged, that ROONEY endeavored to force his way upstairs, but was induced to leave when one of the domestics produced a revolver.

The accused was yesterday arraigned before Justice COULTER, at the Yorkville Police Court, and committed for examination in default of $500 bail.

New-York College Examination.

The examination of the New-York College still continues. Yesterday the Senior Class was examined in chemistry, by Prof. DOREMUS; the Junior Class in analytical mechanics, by Prof. COMPTORE; the Sophomore Class in French, Spanish, German, Latin and Greek, by Profs. KOEMER, MORALES, WERNER, HERBERMANN, SPENCER and Mr. FABREGON; the Freshman Class in descriptive geometry, by Prof. KOEMER and Messrs. WOOLF and KNOX, and the Introductory Class in English by Messrs. FISHER, BURNET, ABBE and DOUGHERTY. The result of the examination will not be known for a few days.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Committee on the Pennsylvania Central Lease—Erie Again—Lunatic Asylum—Cattle Disease—Marriages, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1872.

In the House, today, the Speaker announced as the Special Committee to investigate the lease of the United Railways to the Pennsylvania Central, Messrs. CARSE, MACKEREL, LEFEVRE, DUTCHER and SANDERSON three Republicans and two Democrats. All the gentlemen named are well qualified for the delicate and responsible duties assigned them, and are believed to be entirely independent of Corporation influence. The Chairman, Gen. CARSE, was at one time military Governor of Florida, and participated subsequently in the reorganization of the civil administration of the State.

ERIE AGAIN.

In the House, this morning, Mr. FARRIER, of Hudson County, presented a memorial in relation to the Erie Railway, signed by HORACE DRESSER, of Jersey City. After setting forth the fact of the acquisition by the Erie of the rights and franchises of the several roads operated by it in New-Jersey, and also of the Long Dock property, the memorial states that, by a clause in the Erie charter, the State retains the right to purchase the terminus of the road at any time after July, 1886, at its cost value, but that the managers of that corporation have so arranged their affairs and so hedged up their franchises as practically to render this right to purchase null and void. The memorial, therefore, charges the Erie Ring with conspiring with the Long Dock Company to defraud the State by taking a lease which expires four days before the time when the State may take possession, instead of purchasing the works outright, as required by law. The memorialist suggests that the Legislature inquire into the matter, in order that the rights of the State may not suffer further damage. The inquiry will probably be ordered.

CATTLE DISEASE.

A bill for the prevention of pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases among cattle, introduced in the Senate today, provides for the appointment of three commissioners, with power to make all needful regulations for the quarantine, treatment and cure of cattle exposed to or infected with any disease whose spread it is desirable to prevent. The Commissioners may, when in their opinion necessary, kill and bury all infected cattle, and all owners thereof are required, under heavy penalties, to notify the Commissioners of that fact. The pay of the Commissioners is fixed at eight dollars per day for each day of actual service.

MIDLAND RAILWAY BONDS.

A bill introduced in the Senate today, authorizes the Midland Railway Company to cancel $55,000 of its first mortgage bonds of the denomination of $100, and to issue, in place thereof, a series of $1,000 bonds.

MARRIAGES.

Mr. WILEY introduced in the Senate, this morning, a bill authorizing the Mayors of all incorporated towns to solemnize marriages, as is now done by Justices of the Peace. They are required to keep a record of all marriages performed by them.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The House today ordered to a third reading the supplement to Jersey City bill relative to water rents and assessments, the section increasing the fees of the City Attorney being stricken out. The House passed the bill to incorporate the Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows. The Governor has approved the joint resolution relative to the purchase of Independence Hall by the General Government.

EXTENSIVE CHECK SWINDLING.

Arrest of Three Accomplished Check "Raisers" in Baltimore—Operations Amounting to $50,000 Traced.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 1.—HENRY C. COMEGYS, agent of JAY COOKE & CO.'s National Life Insurance Company, of this city; Dr. S. LEROY SWOONSTADT, and JAMES A. LUDWIG, dentist, of this city, were arrested today by SMITH, PEARSON and WEST, detectives, as parties who have been passing raised checks on different banks throughout the country. COMEGYS was identified by W. D. KING, teller of the Fort Pitt Deposit Banking Company, at Pittsburg, Penn., as the person who presented a check for $2,400 at their bank, Nov. 6 last, and received that amount. This check was drawn by DANIEL WALLACE, of Pittsburg, on the above bank, payable to AMOS WHITE, of McKeesport, Penn., or order, for $24 50, which had been raised to $2,400. The words "or order" were erased so that it read, "or bearer." Dr. SWOONSTADT was identified by Mr. SAMUEL, the paying teller of the Bank of Kentucky, at Louisville, as the person who presented the check and received $3,600 on Dec. 12, last. The check was drawn by SMYSER, MILTON & CO., payable to AMOS WHITE for $36 50, and had been raised to $3,600. SWOONSTADT also collected from the First National Bank of Richmond, Va., on Sept. 22 last, $3,500 on a check of G. BARKSDALE, Treasurer of Galleys Mills, raised from $36 48; also, $3,600 from the Third National Bank of Cincinnati on check of PERIN, GOULD & CO., raised from $36 30; LUDWIG collected from the First National Bank at Washington, D. C., on Aug. 1, $3,600 on a check drawn by ROSS, RAY BROS., raised from $36 70. The detective firm which has been on the track of these persons for eight months have lists of other raised checks, amounting to $50,000, paid by different banks to the same operatives, but the bank officials were not present today to identify the prisoners. COMEGYS and SWOONSTADT were arrested at a little after 1 o'clock today in the office of the National Life Insurance Company, No. 12 Post-office-avenue, and LUDWIG on the street. They were identified by bank officers. Before his arrest, was made letters were found in COMEGYS' possession addressed to W. B. THOMAS & CO., of Philadelphia, millers, dated Coultersville, Feb. 2, advising them of the shipment of eighty bushels of wheat, and requesting their check in payment. The letters were signed "JOHN O. HARKEY." It is stated by the detectives that LUDWIG is the forger who manipulated the checks, and the others collected the money. It is also positively asserted by the detectives that they have evidence the parties were negotiating with and tempting a young bank clerk to pass a check for $40,000. COMEGYS and LUDWIG were this afternoon handed over to the officers from Pennsylvania on the requisition of the Governor of that State, and SWOONSTADT to the officers from Kentucky, on requisition of the Governor, and leave to-night. All the parties are natives of the State—COMEGYS being from Carroll County, LUDWIG and SWOONSTADT from Frederick County, all for some time residents in this city, occupying respectable social and business positions. LUDWIG, the dentist, had an office at No. 94 North Eutaw-street, and Dr. SWOONSTADT, physician, at No. 24 North Howard-street.

The Advertising Nuisance.

From the Staats Zeitung.

The unpaid advertisement bills which have been presented in the Controller's office up to the commencement of December, last year, amount, as our readers will see from a statement contained in another part of our today's paper, to over $500,000. It is worth while to examine these claims carefully. In doing so, it appears that many of the papers contained therein have already received during the year 1871 considerable sums from the City in payment for corporation advertisements. So has the New-York *Journal*, which presents bills to the amount of $99,017 45, received during 1871, $32,447 75. And the New-York *Democrat*, with unpaid bills to the amount of $39,106 90, has received during the same period $2,429 25. The reader will be at a loss to know if astonishment or indignation shall be his controlling sentiment.

Some of these bills are worthy to be compared with the Court-house bills that evoked so great indignation among our citizens last Fall, and it requires an impudence of which we hardly believed any human being capable, to condemn, as some of those papers have done, the Ring swindles, and at the same time plunder the tax-payers as recklessly as only the allies of TWEED and CONNOLLY could do. But the consummation of these attempts will be prevented. The Board of Audit will not only examine carefully all bills brought before it, but the claims for advertisements in 1871 cannot be entertained by this Board. The law by which this Board was organized and its authority defined provides that back salaries, supplies and materials, which have been furnished to the different Departments, back rents, with the exception of those for armories, and the contributions to different asylums and benevolent institutions, shall be audited and ordered to be paid. Bills for advertisements in 1871 cannot be grouped under any of the above-named claims which the Board is authorized to audit and pay, if the law is only somewhat rigidly interpreted, and we hope from the character of the gentlemen constituting this Board, that this will be done.

The whole affair furnishes further proofs of the necessity of adopting a provision like the one contained in the charter proposed by the Committee of Seventy, by which all the City advertisements are to be published periodically in a paper issued for this purpose—the *City Record*—and to end once for all the nuisance of corporation advertisements. Every man connected with the Press must feel ashamed in contemplating such disclosures. Beside the interest that the members of the Press have in common with all citizens and tax-payers to protect themselves against robbers and plunderers, they must feel it to be their special duty to stop a nuisance that is a disgrace to their profession.

THE WEED WILL CASE.

Important Lawsuit in Connecticut—Attempt to Break the Will of a New-York Bank President.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 1, 1872.

In the TIMES of Saturday last mention was made of a contested will case involving more than half a million dollars, at present on trial before the Superior Court in this place. Mr. NATHANIEL WEED, the testator, was formerly well known in this City, having been for many years a partner in the dry-goods house of N. & H. WEED, and subsequently President of the North River and Ocean Banks. The plaintiff, Mrs. MARY WEED, was his second wife, but was related to him by a double tie before they were married, being the widow of his brother JAMES, and also his first wife's sister.

Mr. WEED died in January, 1871. At the time he made his will, (July, 1867,) the yearly income from his property was about $21,000. By this will bequests, amounting to some $30,000, were left to several distant relatives, and to his widow was given an annual income of $5,000, together with the use of the homestead at Darien, Conn. All the furniture, plate, carriages, horses, &c., of the establishment were left to her absolutely. The balance of the estate was devised to his only surviving child, the offspring of his first wife, Mr. HARVEY A. WEED; after his death and that of the widow to go to the testator's grandchildren.

The present action is brought by the widow, who is universally acknowledged to have been an exemplary and devoted wife, against her husband's executors, on the ground that at the time the will was signed he was suffering from *dementia senilis*, or the infirmities of age; and that while in this condition he was unduly influenced by his son, as to the disposition of his property. Leading medical experts, however, like Dr. ROBERT HUBBARD, of Bridgeport, and Dr. BUTLER, Superintendent of the Insane Retreat at Hartford, testify that in their opinion it would have been impossible for Mr. WEED to have carried on his correspondence, made his investments, and managed his affairs generally in the manner he did, had he been of unsound mind.

The trial, which has excited an unusual degree of public attention, has already lasted for about six weeks, and seventy-five witnesses have been examined. The counsel for the plaintiff are Messrs. OLMSTEAD and DOOLITTLE. For the defense are Messrs. BEARDSLEY, CHILDS and FESSENDEN, the latter a nephew of the late Senator FESSENDEN. It is probable that the case will go to the jury on Saturday next.

JAMAICA.

The Sugar Crop—Improvements in Machinery—The New-York Mails—Exports.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 15.—Great preparations are making on all the sugar plantations for harvesting the sugar crop. A large amount of new and improved machinery has been imported during the interval of crops, and each proprietor is sanguine of a marked improvement in his business. The negro settlers are also doing much improved cultivation, and have erected small sugar-mills. No less than 5,374 sugar-mills in operation among the small planters, worked by hand; 240 mills worked by horse-power, and one by steam.

Two enterprising Americans are now here, making observations and inquiries with the object of establishing a large American hotel for the accommodation of invalids. The benefits of this climate are so remarkable that the influx of visitors steadily increases. The Lieutenant-Governor will, at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, present a minute of His Excellency Sir JOHN PETER GRANT on the subject of a subsidy for the mail service between this island and New-York. Government returns show a steady increase in the exports as well as imports of this colony since 1867. The exports in 1867 were £1,045,093, and in 1870 were £1,273,163. The imports in 1867 were £859,186, and in 1870 were £1,252,203.

The Tammany Republican General Committee—A Resolution to Impeach the Mayor Meets With Little Favor.

The Tammany Republican General Committee met last evening. THOMAS E. STEWART presided. The following members were announced as a committee to draft a new charter: D. D. Conover, F. J. Fithian, Sinclair Tousey, Lloyd Aspinwall, Thomas E. Stewart, John A. Foster, George H. Van Cleft, Ira O. Miller, Charles S. Polhamus, Horace Greeley, and John Cochrane.

The Executive and Standing Committees were also announced.

Mr. BENJAMIN S. WILLIS presented the following resolution:

Whereas, We, the General Committee representing the Republican Party of the City of New York, still insisting on the prosecution of measures originally instituted by us to rescue our Municipal Government from the grasp of an unscrupulous oligarchy, which culminated in a grand triumph of honesty in the last election, in the selection of a Reform Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, and the overthrow of TWEED, CONNOLLY, and SWEENY; and,

Whereas, Their associate in wrong-doing, A. OAKEY HALL, still retains, to the shame of our people, the honorable position of Mayor;

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Republican Party that measures should be forthwith instituted to secure the impeachment of the Mayor, and to that end the Common Council be requested to take necessary action in the premises.

Mr. FOSTER moved that the resolution lie over for three months, and it was referred to the Executive Committee.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. W. W. CULVER, was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens of New-York are due, and we as Republicans hereby tender them, to the members of the Legislature who have shown a disposition to correct abuses in our City Government and relieve its financial condition, and that we have entire confidence in the integrity of the present Legislature.

The Committee then adjourned.

An Old Man Bucked, Gagged and Robbed in the Hallway of a Populous Tenement-House.

On Wednesday night an old gentleman named JAMES HUESTIS, of No. 324 East Thirty-sixth-street, visited a liquor-store kept by Mr. LOWRAN, in East Thirty-fifth-street. On coming out he was followed by two men to the first floor landing of No. 314 East Thirty-fourth-street. Here the ruffians bucked and gagged their aged victim, and then robbed him of $27, after which they fled.

Roundsman KEATING, of the Twenty-first Precinct was informed of the affair, and from the facts which he elicited from Mr. HUESTIS and others, had but little difficulty yesterday in finding the robbers. They were yesterday afternoon arraigned before Justice COULTER, at the Yorkville Police Court, where they gave their names as DAVID WALSH and J. CURRAN. Both were held in $1,000 bail for examination, in default of which WALSH was locked up. CURRAN found a bondsman, and was liberated. WALSH resides at No. 330 East Thirty-fifth-street, and CURRAN at No. 609 First-avenue. Both are well known to the Police.

The Safes that Were Charged to the City.

While on the subject of City frauds it is proper to mention that the exposures about McBRIDE DAVIDSON's safe bills created no little indignation in the public mind yesterday. Surrogate HUTCHINGS says that though he considers himself entitled to a safe, having often valuable documents to preserve for the public at his house, he paid himself $75 for the safe purchased from DAVIDSON. Mr. JUDSON JARVIS also declares that the safe he got from DAVIDSON was a *bona fide* purchase on his part, and was surprised to see the bill charged to the City.

A Drunken Woman Frozen to Death.

HANNAH LYONS, a widow, living on Magnolia-avenue, Elizabeth, was found lying on the floor of her room, on Wednesday evening, frozen to death. She had not left her room since Saturday, and on Wednesday the other persons living in the house determined to burst in the door. They did so, and found her body lying on the floor in a nude condition. By her side was a demijohn of whisky. She had doubtless lain down drunk, and been frozen to death. A jury was yesterday impaneled and an inquest commenced by the Coroner, at Arnold's Hall.

Principal of a School Shot.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 1.—Prof. WILSON, Principal of the Union School at Washington, Penn., was shot and dangerously wounded this afternoon by THOMAS McGIFFEN. The Professor had refused to deliver a note from McGIFFEN to one of the young ladies, and on being ordered from the premises McGIFFEN shot him, the ball entering above the hip. McGIFFEN is but seventeen years of age.

New-England Society.

The following gentlemen of the New-England Society met last night at the Fifth-avenue Hotel: Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, E. C. Cowdin, S. D. Babcock, E. F. Brown, Judge Peabody, Gen. S. L. Woodford and others. The business transacted was relative to the arrangements for the first ladies' reception ever given by the Society. It will take place at Delmonico's, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6. About 1,000 tickets have been sold. Many new members were proposed.

THE CHARITY BALL.

The Academy of Music Filled with Fair Women and Brave Men—The Grand Social Event of the Season.

Last night the event of the season, in the estimation of many of the people of this City, and one long looked forward to with pleasant anticipation, occurred at the Academy of Music. The Charity Ball annually draws together the best elements of New York Society, and last night proved no exception. By 10 o'clock a long line of carriages extended from the Irving-place entrance through Fourteenth-street to Third-avenue, and from that hour the Academy rapidly filled, until at midnight the floor, the parquet seats and the boxes were filled with elegantly-dressed ladies and gentlemen. The dancing floor extended from the stage to the parquet, and around it were tastefully arranged baskets of flowers elevated on pedestals, and which only upon close inspection were seen to be artificial. At the back of the stage was appropriate scenery, in front of which was suspended the word "Charity," composed of gas-jets. At the left, as at the Alexis ball, was a passage-way leading to the supper-room on Fifteenth-street, where a repast was served up by DELMONICO in the best style of which even that famous caterer is capable. The supper was ready at 11 o'clock, and the company from that hour gradually sauntered thitherward, thus relieving the ball-room of its too oppressive crowd, and preventing the jam which is inevitable in the supper-room when all attempt to gratify their appetites at the same time.

The orchestral music was furnished by J. M. LANDER, and the promenade music by GRAFULLA. After ROSSINI's overture, "L'Assredio di Corinto," selections from "L'Africaine," and the March, "Charity Ball," by GRAFULLA, the ball opened with a quadrille, and continued with alternate waltz and galop, interspersed with an occasional lanciers, for the benefit of those unskilled in the round-dances, until an early hour of the morning.

The scene as viewed from the boxes and the upper gallery was beautiful beyond description, and the boxes, with their richly-attired occupants, were worthy a careful study. The assemblage was such as can be seen nowhere in the country but New-York, and here only once a year.

Among the ladies who were present were Mrs. Gen. Barlow, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. Clarence Seward, Mrs. J. C. Fremont, Mrs. Dr. Doremus, Mrs. Garner, Mrs. O'Conor, Miss Roosevelt, Miss Louie Hearn, Miss Clara Heath, and—but there is no end to the list. Mrs. SHERIDAN SHOOK wore a maroon silk, the skirt of which was covered with point lace, and was pronounced by a young lady, who seemed to know all about it, the most perfectly dressed lady present. A lady who sat near the stage boxes in the early part of the evening was much admired by connoisseurs on account of her magnificent diamonds.

The Murderer Botts.

It is now definitely announced that Rev. SIMON SIEGFRIED, who was the constant adviser of the murderer BOTTS, will preach the funeral sermon at the Methodist Church, at Whitehall, on Sunday, the 11th inst. As before reported, the body was buried at Whitehall on Saturday last. No services were held, except prayer and the reading of a chapter of the Bible. No difficulty whatever was made about the burial of the body. It is now stated that the friends of BOTTS, desirous of letting the notorious case die out, have decided not to publish the book written by Dr. LEIGHTON at the dictation of BOTTS.

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WALTHAM WATCHES A SPECIALTY.—*Advertisement.*

Removal.
GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO. have removed to Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner of Tenth-street.—*Advertisement.*

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

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New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BROWNE—DAVENPORT.—On Tuesday, the 30th ult., by Rev. Percy Browne, at the residence of the bride's parents, BENJAMIN C. BROWNE to EMILY WARD DAVENPORT, daughter of John Davenport, Esq.

FIELD—FITCH.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Tuesday, Jan. 30, by Rev. Dr. Conkling, F. CLINTON FIELD to LIZZIE C. FITCH, all of this City.

DIED.

ASHTON.—At Hartford, Conn., on the 29th ult., SOPHIA G. ASHTON, widow of John Ashton, of Newton Centre, Mass., and daughter of the late Rev. Chas. A. Goodrich.

AULD.—On Tuesday, the 30th January, of scarlet fever, ELIZA ADALINE, eldest daughter of John R. Auld.

Funeral from her father's residence, No. 26 Rutgers-st., at 2 o'clock on Friday, 2d inst.

DRAPER.—Thursday evening, Feb. 1, FRANCIS SIMEON, youngest son of Henry and Gertrude A. Draper, aged 10 months and 12 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at No. 28 West 33d-st.

DEZENDORF.—At Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Jan. 30, ELLA, daughter of J. F. and Ellen Dezendorf, in the 19th year of her age.

Funeral services on Friday, Feb. 2, at M. E. Church, Nyack, upon the arrival of 9 A. M. train from New-York.

EDGAR.—In Rahway, N. J., at the "Edgar Homestead," Feb. 1, suddenly of pneumonia, Mrs. HENRIETTA M. EDGAR, aged 74 years.

Funeral on Saturday at 1½ o'clock from the house. Friends and relatives are invited without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting for the 12 o'clock train from New-York.

FIEDLER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, at his residence, No. 38 Bond-st., ERNEST FIEDLER, in the 69th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Friday, Feb. 2, at 4 P. M.

FROST.—On the 31st inst., at Flushing, Long Island, EMMA L., only surviving child of Isaac C. and Catharine L. Frost, deceased.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Broadway, on Saturday, Feb. 3, at 3½ o'clock. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 2½ o'clock. Boats leave James-slip every thirty minutes, and 34th-st. every fifteen minutes, to meet trains. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

GILES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 31, IRENE WHARTON, youngest daughter of James H. and Mary C. Giles, aged six years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at St. Peter's P. E. Chapel, State-st., between Hoyt and Bond.

HALSEY.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, CAROLINE, wife of Charles Halsey, after a short illness of inflamation of the brain, in the 56th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers-in-law, John and William Halsey, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 209 Clinton-av. corner of Willoughby, Brooklyn, on Friday, the 2d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MERRILL.—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 31, WM. H. MERRILL, in his 59th year, of the firm of Merrill, Fitch & Allen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 434 West 20th-st., on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 1½ P. M., without further invitation.

MULFORD.—In this city, SYLVESTER H. MULFORD, of Montrose, Penn.

Remains taken to Montrose for interment.

SMITH.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, LETITIA J., wife of Charles Jeffery Smith, and daughter of the late John Suydam.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 3½ P. M., on Saturday next, at St. Mark's Church.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1872, at Bay Side, Long Island, Mrs. C. AUGUSTA SMITH.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral services, which will take place on Monday, Feb. 5, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at St. Mary's Church, corner of Leonard and Remsen sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

WINANT.—At Rossville, Staten Island, Jan. 31, Capt. WINANT WINANT, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral at 12 o'clock on Friday, Feb. 2, at his late residence.

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OFFICIAL DRAWING OF JAN. 23, 1872.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
18	$300	5065	$300	9983	$300	14944	300	19687	$300
43	300	5100	300	9990	300	15028	300	19712	300
53	300	5103	300	10038	300	15034	300	19774	300
74	300	5108	300	10091	300	15044	300	19837	300
80	300	5113	300	10143	300	15105	300	19880	300
82	300	5218	300	10197	300	15230	300	19989	300
125	300	5265	300	10368	300	15323	300	20045	300
156	300	5350	300	10414	300	15413	300	20046	300
165	300	5487	300	10421	300	15516	300	20074	300
185	300	5529	300	10670	300	15520	300	20102	300
230	300	5610	300	10694	300	15584	300	20112	300
246	300	5700	300	10700	300	15592	300	20129	300
270	300	5785	300	10712	300	15625	300	20130	300
348	300	5825	300	10751	300	15753	300	20135	300
358	300	5839	300	10843	300	15966	300	20176	300
420	300	5848	300	10860	300	16019	300	20177	300
448	300	5897	300	10891	300	16067	300	20230	300
472	300	5923	300	10943	300	16096	300	20241	300
512	300	5976	300	10953	300	16131	300	20259	300
540	1000	5932	300	10998	300	16237	300	20267	300
567	300	6001	300	11002	300	16254	300	20287	300
568	300	6075	300	11066	300	16282	300	20352	300
623	300	6093	300	11093	300	16287	300	20420	300
743	300	6124	300	11152	300	16289	300	20424	300
792	300	6177	300	11212	300	16290	300	20680	300
798	300	6184	300	11286	300	16305	500	20716	300
908	300	6208	300	11328	300	16323	300	20801	300
977	300	6217	300	11333	300	16351	300	20806	300
982	300	6239	300	11340	1000	16392	300	20847	300
1006	300	6333	300	11351	300	16414	300	20849	300
1015	300	6346	300	11382	300	16424	300	20957	300
1096	300	6362	300	11425	300	16457	300	21005	300
1165	300	6365	300	11464	300	16495	300	21059	300
1204	300	6377	300	11478	300	16502	400	21065	300
1217	300	6388	300	11479	300	16521	300	21077	300
1418	300	6427	300	11489	300	16532	300	21087	300
1419	300	6563	300	11524	300	16724	300	21245	300
1472	300	6614	300	11645	300	16745	300	21257	300
1538	300	6636	300	11647	300	16754	300	21227	300
1565	300	6847	300	11652	300	16758	300	21280	300
1573	300	6966	300	11653	300	16803	300	21345	300
1721	300	6981	1000	11781	300	17085	1000	21435	300
1752	300	7027	300	11958	300	17111	300	21588	300
1780	300	7040	300	11989	300	17138	300	21640	300
1801	300	7093	300	11997	300	17221	300	21600	300
1883	300	7094	300	12030	300	17222	300	21699	300
1902	300	7098	300	12070	300	17303	300	21722	300
1935	300	7105	300	12094	300	17347	300	21730	300
1956	300	7131	300	12184	300	17378	300	21855	5000
2064	300	7176	25000	12188	300	17548	1000	21882	300
2135	300	7215	300	12229	300	17606	300	21916	300
2185	300	7319	300	12233	300	17641	300	21940	300
2205	300	7351	300	12276	300	17667	300	22012	300
2223	300	7443	300	12285	300	17668	300	22017	300
2302	300	7559	300	12433	300	17749	300	22067	300
2305	300	7613	300	12452	300	17771	300	22092	300
2330	300	7632	300	12453	300	17791	300	22104	300
2394	300	7634	300	12601	300	17812	300	22138	300
2471	300	7686	300	12607	300	17984	300	22155	300
2477	300	7760	300	12637	300	18004	300	22181	300
2480	300	7810	300	12811	300	18068	300	22197	300
2589	300	7817	100000	12856	300	18097	300	22242	300
2668	1000	7820	300	12867	300	18180	300	22286	300
2638	300	7858	300	12881	300	18221	300	22311	300
2691	1000	7987	300	12938	300	18229	300	22411	300
2699	300	8070	300	12948	300	18255	300	22588	300
2726	300	8080	300	12950	300	18610	300	22584	300
2776	300	8100	300	12993	300	18368	300	22653	300
2793	300	8110	300	13033	300	18397	300	22739	300
2955	300	8172	300	13124	300	18544	300	22759	300
3016	300	8223	300	13202	300	18552	300	22821	300
3022	300	8321	300	13221	300	18561	300	22825	300
3129	300	8422	300	13443	300	18617	300	22837	300
3192	300	8454	300	13528	300	18622	300	22860	300
3467	300	8471	300	13533	300	18644	300	22880	300
3570	300	8487	300	13578	300	18707	300	22898	300
3672	300	8573	300	13663	300	18715	300	23025	300
3736	300	8686	300	13739	300	18735	300	23037	300
3754	1000	8803	300	13740	300	18779	300	23067	300
3772	300	8865	300	13745	300	18805	300	23076	300
3816	300	8973	300	13830	300	18876	300	23124	300
3962	300	9025	300	13832	300	18886	300	23158	300
3970	300	9126	300	13865	300	18924	10000	23168	300
4077	300	9133	300	13913	300	18973	300	23218	300
4159	300	9150	300	14027	300	19007	300	23293	300
4160	300	9176	300	14053	300	19094	300	23307	300
4324	300	9219	300	14062	300	19150	300	23311	300
4382	300	9304	300	14084	300	19165	300	23334	300
4402	300	9393	300	14120	300	19219	300	23386	300
4419	300	9432	300	14149	300	19235	300	23398	300
4424	300	9437	300	14194	300	19296	300	23558	300
4449	300	9451	300	14290	300	19298	300	23570	300
4482	300	9494	300	14356	300	19361	300	23617	300
4595	300	9543	300	14440	300	19422	300	23635	300
4615	300	9601	300	14479	300	19471	300	23680	300
4686	1000	9681	300	14480	300	19475	300	23694	300
4698	300	9682	300	14526	300	19479	300	23731	300
4781	300	9759	300	14572	300	19524	300	23777	300
4805	300	9775	300	14688	300	19535	300	23829	300
4926	300	9799	300	14694	300	19542	1000	23912	300
4960	300	9838	300	14739	300	19574	300	23913	300
5030	5000	9861	300	14786	300	19628	300	23959	300
5060	300								

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7811	$500	21851	$300	7171	$200	18931	$200	5059	$200
7812	500	21852	300	7172	200	18932	200	5061	200
7013	500	21853	300	7173	200	18933	200		
7814	500	21854	300	7174	200	18935	200		
7815	500	21856	300	7175	200	18936	200		
7816	500	21857	300	7177	200	18937	200		
7818	500	21858	300	7178	200	18938	200		
7819	500	21859	300	7179	200	19839	200		
7820	500	21860	300	7180	200	18940	200		

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$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Feb. 8; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other states and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at Republican Head-quarters, corner 5th-av. and 22d-st., at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.
By order, GEO. H. VAN CLEFT, President.
GEO. F. COACHMAN, W. W. CULVER, Secretaries.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM GENERAL COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Democratic Reform General Committee of 1872 will be held at Apollo Hall, SATURDAY, Feb. 3, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organization. Admission by tickets only.
WM. H. WICKHAM,
Chairman Executive Committee.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at Bleecker Building FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, at 7½ o'clock.
GEORGE F. MERKLEE, President.
GEORGE W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

THERE WILL BE A PUBLIC MEETING of the TWENTY-FIRST WARD COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM, at No. 453 4th-av., on FRIDAY, Feb. 2, at 8 P. M.
THOMAS W. CLERKE, President.
JOSEPH C. JACKSON, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The most important and successful auction thus far this season was held yesterday, Feb. 1, at the Exchange, at which JOSEPH MCGUIRE, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, under the direction of GRATZ NATHAN, Esq., referee, sold forty-eight City lots and gores of land belonging to the estate of DAVID ROBINS, deceased. Twenty-three of the lots offered are located on up-town cross-streets, between Fifty-fifth and Eighty-fourth streets, near Madison and Fifth avenues, and for building purposes are among the choicest in the market. Most of the others are on the west side, and all are desirably situated. The lots in the block bounded by Tenth-avenue, One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh streets, are not at present as valuable as they will be in the future, from the fact that the Croton Aqueduct runs through the land, cutting up the lots in a great measure. This objection will, however, be removed in time, and the land now occupied by the water-works will revert to the lot-owners, thus greatly enhancing their value. The attendance at the sale yesterday was large—nearly all the prominent real estate operators being present—the bidding throughout was spirited, and the prices realized were good; in fact, the result was so satisfactory that the market cannot fail to be favorably affected thereby. The terms of sale were twenty-five per cent. cash, the balance of the purchase-money remaining on mortgage at the option of the purchaser for three or five years. All the lots offered were sold, and the aggregate of the sale reached the large sum of $465,000. Great credit is due to the auctioneer in charge for the fair and impartial manner in which the auction was conducted. Full details of the transaction, with location of property, prices obtained, and names of purchasers, will be found below in the summary appended. At the conclusion of the above sale, Mr. MCGUIRE, on another account, sold a lot on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, 175 feet west of Fifth-avenue, terms half cash, for $30,200, and also offered for sale three lots on the south side of Eighty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, for which a bid of $14,000 apiece was received, but not accepted. The only other sale made at the Exchange yesterday was one by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., who, under a Supreme Court order in foreclosure, LEWIS BEACH, Esq., referee, disposed of a three-story brown-stone-front house and lot, located on the south side of One Hundred and Ninth-street, 85 feet east of Third-avenue, for about $16,500, that is, the property sold for $100 over and above the mortgage sum of $14,000, with interest from Jan. 15, 1870, and costs of foreclosure; purchaser, P. C. HUBBELL. The legal sale of two lots on Twenty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., expected to occur, was adjourned until Thursday of next week. Today, at the Exchange, two Supreme Court auctions will be held, at which property located respectively on Delancey and West Twenty-fifth-street will be offered. Attention is called to the advertised list of City residences to let, both furnished and unfurnished, by HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 48 East Twenty-third-street, and also to the notices of other firms and brokers, as they appear from day to day in our business columns.

Exchange Sales—Thursday, Feb. 1.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph Maguire.

(Robbins Estate.)

1 lot, No. 1, n. s. 84th-st., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x102.2; A. Walsh, purchaser	$15,250
2 lots, Nos. 2 and 3, n. s. 84th-st., 150 ft. e. of 5th-av., adjoining above, each same size; R. Fisher, purchaser, $15,200 each	30,400
1 lot, No. 4, n. s. 56th-st., 125 ft. w. of Madison-av., 25x100.5; Terence Farley, purchaser	21,000
1 lot, No. 5, n. s. 56th-st., 150 ft. w. of Madison-av., adjoining above, same size, same purchaser	21,650
1 lot, No. 6, n. s. 56th-st., 175 ft. w. of Madison-av., adjoining above, same size, same purchaser	22,100
1 lot, No. 7, n. s. 57th-st., 200 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; Griffith Rowe, purchaser	31,000
4 lots, Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11, n. s. 57th-st., 225 ft. w. of 5th-av., adjoining above, each same size; Matthew Byrnes, purchaser $30,200 each	120,800
2 lots, Nos. 12 and 13, s. s. 58th-st., 275 ft. w. of 5th-av., each 25x100.5; Joseph J. O'Donohue, $21,800 each	43,600
2 lots, Nos. 38 and 39, n. s. 76th-st., 145 ft. e. of Madison-av., each 20x102.2; P. H. Fay, purchaser, $7,950 each	15,900
1 lot, No. 40, n. s. 76th-st., 185 ft. e. of Madison-av., adjoining above, same size; John J. Bradley, purchaser	7,550
2 lots, Nos. 41 and 42, n. s. 76th-st., 205 ft. e. of Madison-av., adjoining above, same size, same purchaser, $7,950 each	15,900
1 lot, No. 33, s. s. 77th-st., 145 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x102.2; Henry Hilton, purchaser	8,500
4 lots, Nos. 34, 35, 36 and 37, s. s. 77th-st., 165 ft. e. of Madison-av., adjoining above, each same size, same purchaser, $8,375 each	33,500
2 lots, Nos. 43 and 44, w. s. 4th-av., 102.2 ft. n. of 76th-st., each 25.6x80; H. Hilton, purchaser, $7,700 each	15,400
2 lots, Nos. 45 and 46, n. s. 109th-st., 450 ft. w. of 9th-av., each 25x100.11; H. Hilton, purchaser, $4,300 each	8,600
2 lots, Nos. 47 and 48, s. s. 110th-st., 450 ft. w. of 9th-av., each 25x100.11; same buyer as above, $3,450 each	6,900
1 lot, No. 14, n. e. corner 10th-av. and 106th-st., 25.11x100; Thos. McKeon, purchaser	7,450
1 lot, No. 15, e. s. 10th-av., 25.11 ft. n. of 106th-st., adjoining above, 25x100; Watson H. Ray, purchaser	4,100
1 lot, No. 16, e. s. 10th-av., 25x100x33x81.2, adjoining above, (near abutting on Croton Aqueduct;) L. J. Phillips, purchaser	3,500
1 lot, No. 17, e. s. 10th-av., 25x81.2x33x58.11, adjoining above; same purchaser	2,200
1 lot, No. 18, e. s. 10th-av., 25x58.11x31.8x39, adjoining above; same purchaser	2,000
2 gore lots, Nos. 19 and 20, e. s. 10th-av., together forming plot 56.5x39x68.4x, adjoining above, sold in one parcel; Siegel Bernhard, purchaser	3,550
2 gore lots, Nos. 21 and 22, n. s. 106th-st., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., together 48.2x54.4x about 50, sold in one parcel; Andrew Stewart, purchaser	2,600
1 gore lot, No. 27, s. s. 107th-st., adjoining Aqueduct, 53.5x70.6x88; S. Bernhard, purchaser	3,050
1 lot, No. 28, s. s. 107th-st., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x70.6x33x100.7, adjoining above; same purchaser	2,375
1 lot, No. 29, with gore lot, No. 26, in rear abutting on Aqueduct, s. s. 107th-st., adjoining above, sold in one parcel, lot 25x100.11, gore lot 25x28x32.8; M. Finch, purchaser	3,000
1 lot, No. 30, with gore lot, No. 25, in rear, s. s. 107th-st., adjoining above, sold together, and together in size 25x128.11x33x157.2; same buyer as above	3,400
1 lot, No. 31, with gore lot, No. 24, in rear, s. s. 107th-st., adjoining above, sold together, and together in size 25x157.2x33x185.5; B. P. Fairchild, purchaser	3,925
1 lot, No. 32, s. s. 107th-st., adjoining above, 25x100.11; Louis Toplitz, purchaser	2,400
1 lot, No. 23, n. s. 106th-st., in rear of above lot, No. 32, and partly abutting on Aqueduct, street front 10x100.11 in depth; Joseph Bierhoff, purchaser	2,425

On Another Account.

1 lot, n. s. 57th-st., 200 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5; J. F. Duckworth, purchaser	$30,200

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

4-story brown-stone h. and l., s. s. 109th-st., 85 ft. e. of 3d-av., lot 28x100.11	$16,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

STORE PROPERTY ON BRODWAY, Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Laurens, Thompson, Grand, Broome, Spring, Amity, and other desirable locations; among the list will be found several desirable corners. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone-front house and lot, on 2d-st., near 8th-av., in fine order, handsomely frescoed throughout, with gas-fixtures, mirrors, cornices, carpets, &c. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

$35,000.—54TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a fine four-story brown-stone house, 20x50x100, in fine order. Also, brown-stone house and stable, same vicinity; very cheap; possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house for sale on 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. It is 20.10 by 55 feet; has all improvements and is in good order; lot 98.9; price $32,500. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

A SPLENDID INVESTMENT.—THE four-story well-built brown-stone house and store, north-east corner of 2d-av. and 115th-st., with the four adjoining; these houses are considered the best built in Harlem, and will be sold very cheap and easy terms.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP WELL-built first-class brick house; all improvements; 18.9x42x100; 120th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; $12,000.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK house; all improvements; in perfect order; 18.9x42x100; 120th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av.; $11,000.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP FRAME filled in with brick; in good order; all improvements; 18.4x40x100; 114th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; $8,000.

A HOUSE AND LOT, 117TH-ST.: FULL lot; lot worth $4,000; street paved, sewered, &c.; cheap, $5,300.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES FROM $6,00 to $22,000; all in Harlem; also, choice lots. Call on M. E. CRASTO, No. 2,108, 3d-av., between 115th and 116th sts.

VACANT LOTS, DWELLINGS AND STORE property in all locations, for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st. Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

LOTS FOR SALE.—CHOICE PLOTS ON 5th and Madison avs. and intersecting streets adjacent to principal avenues. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 52D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x56x¾ block; price $37,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

A SMALL HOUSE WITH ALL MODERN improvements, west of 3d-av. and below 34th-st. Address with full particulars, MORITZ DINKELSPIEL, No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

OWNERS OF HOUSES AND VACANT lots, desiring to sell or let, will have their business promptly attended to by calling on or sending full particulars to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 83D-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., four very desirable lots. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MERCER-ST.—LOT AND BUILDINGS, 25X100, near Spring-st., for sale low by E. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT ON BROADWAY, FOR Sale. Apply on the premises, No. 1,372, between 37th and 38th sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

L. J. CARPENTER,
REAL ESTATE,
NO. 26 3D-AV., BIBLE-HOUSE.
PROPERTY SOLD, EXCHANGED AND RENTED.
ENTIRE CHARGE TAKEN OF PROPERTY.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 96 Broadway,
offer for sale the following desirable houses and lots:

W. 32d-st., 4 s., h. s., brown	W. 47th-st., 4 s., h. s., brown
W. 34th-st., 4 s., h. s., brown	W. 49th-st., 4 s., h. s., brown
W. 38th-st., 4 s., h. s., brown	W. 50th-st., 3 s., h. s., brown
W. 39th-st., 4 s., h. s., brown	W. 52d-st., 4 s., h. s., brown
E. 41st-st., 4 s., h. s., brown	W. 53d-st., 4 s., h. s., brown
W. 45th-st., 3 s., h. s., brown	E. 54th-st., 4 s., h. s., brown
E. 46th-st., 3 s., h. s., brown	W. 56th-st., 4 s., h. s., brown

Also, a number of houses and lots south of 32d-st., in desirable locations.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE—The four-story store, No. 74 John-st., between William and Gold sts.; size, 24x80 feet; rented for $4,500 per annum, till May 1, 1873. Price asked, $50,000.

ALSO.

A large corner property near Maiden-lane—No. 92 William-st., corner Platt-st.—first-class four-story store, 32x72 feet; leased to May, 1873, for $6,500 per annum. Price asked, $70,000. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

P. S.—Both the above are to be sold by order of executor, to close an estate.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR PROMPT SALE—A SPLENDID INVESTMENT, at present securing a large interest, and offering to a competent party an immense return for his outlay. Comprises a MAGNIFICENT BLOCK OF BUILDINGS, including STORES, flats, hall, concert, and other rooms, a newly-erected and ELEGANT THEATRE, handsomely and completely furnished, fitted with scenery and every possible stage appliance, the whole in thorough, substantial and decorative repair, situate on a 100-foot street, and a main ferry thoroughfare, which will in a short time be one of the most important in the City. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—UNTIL FEB. 10—FOUR LOTS of ground on Rose, near Frankfort-st., 110 feet front, 100 deep; the only vacant ground in the lower Wards of the City; cellars dug, foundation walls and other materials remaining from fire; within 300 yards of City Hall, new Post-office, &c.; the last opportunity to purchase this desirable property. If not sold by Feb. 10 it will then be improved by owners. If properly improved, the whole of the purchase money may remain. WM. CALLENDER, No. 22 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS, in 9th and 12th sts., near 2d-av.; 37th-st., near Broadway; 41st-st., near Madison-av.; 51st-st., near 9th-av.; 53d-st., near 3d-av.; 61st-st., near Lexington-av.; 71st and 73d sts., between Lexington and 4th-avs.; 4th-av., near 55th-st.; Madison-av., near 78th-st., and in various other parts of the City.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

HUGH N. CAMP, NO. 106 BROADWAY, Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer, solicits the sale and renting of houses and stores. He is now preparing a list of properties for sale and to let, and parties wishing to place property on the market are invited to send particulars to him. No charge is made except when sales are made through him.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 48TH-ST., A SUPERB, extra-size dwelling of an elegant and entirely new style of internal design, for sale reasonably; also, on and adjoining 5th, Madison and Park avs., medium and full-sized corner and inside dwelling-houses and building lots, at lowest rates, Murray Hill, &c.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV. AND VICINITY.—CHOICE plots suitable for immediate improvement. Also, a fine assortment of unimproved property fronting and adjacent to the Central Park. Also, desirable Fort Washington and Harlem property.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY OF thirty-two acres and good house at Montclair, Bloomfield, N. J.; is near line of Midland Railroad. It can be bought on easy terms and at a reasonable and investing price. Apply to SAMUEL W. TUBBS, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

CENTRAL PARK, BOULEVARD, 5TH AND MADISON AV. LOTS.—Several desirable plots of lots on the above avenues, and also on the streets adjacent, for sale by ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 2D-AV., NEAR 10TH-ST., EXtra wide house, with extension and every convenience. Apply to
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO.,
No. 602 6th-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, 48th-st., near 6th-av., finished in hard-wood; very little cash required.
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO.,
No. 602 6th-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, 57th-st., near Central Park; well built. Terms easy.
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO.,
No. 602 6th-av.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., ABOVE 45TH-ST., one of the finest residences on the avenue, of extra width. Apply to
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO.,
No. 602 6th-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, high stoop, finished in hard wood, near Madison-av., in 54th-st.
HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO.,
No. 602 6th-av.

SHIPMAN, ROWLAND & SLAUSON, No. 1,205 Broadway, corner 29th-st. respectfully solicit property for sale and to rent. The most central location in the City. No charge unless we furnish tenant.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

The late residence of C. W. Whitney, Esq., situated on Chatterton's Hill, about one-quarter mile from the White Plains depot, overlooking the entire village and surrounding country for miles.

The house, stable, cottage and all out-buildings are in good order and have all the modern improvements, suitable for either Winter or Summer residence.

The grounds, containing about six acres, are handsomely laid out, well stocked with fruit and other trees.

It will be sold low; sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

Photographs of the place can be seen at the office of the undersigned, where further particulars can be had.

If not sold at private sale it will be offered at auction, Feb. 29. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' SALE—PEREMPTORY.—Must be sold before March 15: On west bank of the Hudson, at West Park, opposite Hyde Park Station, (Hudson River Railroad,) an elegant estate, (of the late Calvin Adams,) consisting of nearly 500 acres, 150 acres under cultivation, the balance in valuable wood-land, with fine water-power; extended lawns running down to the river shore; an elegant brick marble-trimmed residence, known as "Malvern Hall," commanding extensive views of the river; adjoining the residences of the late Archibald Russell, Esq., John U. Brookman and Col. J. B. Dodge; an extensive variety of fruits, fine forest and ornamental shade-trees, farmer's house and all necessary out-buildings, reservoir, supplying all the buildings with purest spring water. If desired, will sell the building and the river front—about twenty-eight acres—separate. Photographs can be seen and price given, which is very low, on application to the Executors, No. 39 South-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.
NOAH EMERY,
ROBERT H. THAYER, } Executors.
CAMDEN C. DIKE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

HOMES IN THE SOUTH.—CHEAP LANDS IN EAST TENNESSEE.—THE KNOXVILLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE will continue, through the year 1872, to publish weekly its carefully-prepared articles about the Soil, Climate, Products, Labor, Minerals, and other advantages afforded to Immigrants in this genial climate. People of East Tennessee were loyal during the war, and Northern people are cordially welcomed. No Ku-klux ever seen in East Tennessee. Answers to Correspondents given in the CHRONICLE, and information on all subjects furnished. The DAILY and WEEKLY CHRONICLE have largest circulation of any journal in East Tennessee. Daily, subscription, 75 cents per month; Weekly, $2 per year. Specimen copies furnished on application. Address Publishers, RULE & RICKS, Knoxville, Tenn.

VALUABLE QUEENS COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE—170 acres of land, 125 in a high state of cultivation; natural grass land, well adapted for a dairy, one and a quarter miles from depot Long Island Railroad; on the farms are a large house, barns, carriage-houses, &c., and two tenement-houses, with the stock, hay, grain, &c., if preferred. TERMS EASY. Call or address
H. T. HEWLETT,
NO. 169 EAST 51ST-ST., NEW-YORK, OR ROSLYN, QUEENS COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE—NEIGHBORHOOD VILLA SITES—A desirable plot of ground, healthy location, south side of Staten Island, commanding extensive views of the ocean, Long Island and New-Jersey shores, well wooded, and watered with living springs; convenient to railroad; admirably adapted for several cottages or a first-class hotel; terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE—ABOUT twenty acres in an aristocratic neighborhood on the Hudson, four or five miles above Rhinebeck; varied and beautiful scenery; a rivulet winds through the place; five or six dwellings would have to be removed for a fine residence. Inquire of Z. S. SEARLE, Principal New-York Scientific School, Peekskill, on the Hudson.

WATER-FRONT FOR FACTORIES, lumber-yards, rope-walks, &c., for sale or lease. Blocks of ground on Newton Creek, near East River, accessible by railroad or river, adjoining New-York, Brooklyn and Long Island cities. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

MONTROSE STATION, ORANGE, N. J.—Handsome house, complete in all respects; gas, water, furnace; over two acres; near depot; for sale low. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st. Orange real estate a specialty.

FOR SALE—A CORNER HOUSE, WITH one or seven lots, in Melrose, Westchester County; well located for business. Also, lot in 59th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., New-York. Inquire of GEO. FISCHER, No. 72 Bowery, upstairs.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway. 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

SAN FRANCISCO PROPERTY—AN entire block of 32 lots, between 23d and 24th sts., to exchange for New-York property.
RIKER, HESSE & CO.,
No. 64 West 33d-st.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.—FINE RESIdences of 16, 12, 10 and 8 rooms; location high, very healthy; price low, terms easy. B. F. SMALL, No. 34 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, FOR CASH, a two-story and basement brick house on East 3d-st., Hunter's Point, Long Island City. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Suburban Homes.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE CHICAGO (INside) property for Texas lands. Apply to E. N. LARMON, No. 1,000 Indiana-av., Chicago, Ill.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 49, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 31, 38 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES

TO LET WITH ALL
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
NEAR THE
STOCK EXCHANGE.

Nos. 52 to 56 Broadway.
Nos. 1 to 7 Exchange-court.
Nos. 31 to 39 New-st.
Nos. 12 to 16 New-st.
No. 14 Broad-st.
Apply to the
N. Y. GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY CO.,
Nos. 52 Broadway and 5 Exchange-court.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY, NOS. 478, 480, 482, AND No. 40 Crosby-st.—To lease, on a ground rent for twenty years, with renewals, the lots Nos. 478, 480, 482 Broadway, extending through to and including No. 40 Crosby-st., between Grand and Broome sts., or first-class stores will be erected thereon by the owners of the fee, which will be leased to first-class tenants, and arrangements made to adapt the buildings to meet the views of the lessee. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—Houses and stores in Bleecker-st., Waverley-place, Clinton-place, Tenth-st. and Union-square, all near Broadway; will be altered, if required, to suit tenants.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

WATER-FRONT STORES AND LOTS, Delancey-st., East River, together or separate. WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st., or DAVID W. McLEAN'S ship chandlery, on premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

WE ADVERTISE IN OUR MONTHLY REAL ESTATE REGISTER (without charge) such property, including furnished and unfurnished houses, as may be entered on our books, and distribute it with our map of the City gratuitously. We also add to its pages such information relating to real estate matters and public improvements as will render it useful to the public generally.

Particulars of properties for sale or to let should be forwarded at once to be in time for our next publication.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS FLOORS TO RENT—TO private families, in the four new and improved buildings north-east corner of 71st-st. and 3d-av., each floor separate and complete, containing water, gas, bath, range, wash trays, &c., with separate coal vaults and elevator from cellar; can be seen by applying on the premises, No. 1,237 3d-av. For terms, &c., apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d-av., Bible House.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A SMALL COTtage, pleasantly situated on Hackensack Turnpike and River, 1½ hours from New-York via Hackensack or Northern Railroad; good barn, out-houses, &c.; also dock and boat-house. Apply to Mrs. HANFELD, No. 307 East Broadway, from 4 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st. Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—House and lot No. 44 Harrison-st., near Washington-st.; lessee may alter for business purposes. Terms moderate. Apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, office No. 19, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET—NO. 8 WEST 17TH-ST., THREE-story basement and attic brown-stone front; will be rented furnished or unfurnished. Apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV.—To let, a new first-class three-story brown-stone house; possession immediately. E. KETCHUM, No. 12 John-st.

NO. 9 GREAT JONES-ST.—THE LOT, with the four-story substantially-built house thereon, to lease. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON 10TH-AV., 49TH AND 50TH STS., NEW-YORK, AND SACKETT-ST., BROOKLYN. EVERY LOT PUT UP WILL BE SOLD.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 15, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executor of Frances Hendricks, deceased:

FIFTIETH-STREET.—Nineteen gores on north side 50th-st., thirty-nine feet west of 10th-av. Having together a frontage of 570 feet.

Also, eighteen lots on south side of 50th-st., commencing at the south-westerly corner of 10th-av.

FORTY-NINTH-STREET.—Sixteen lots on north side of 49th-st., fifty nine feet west of 10th-av., adjoining above lots on the rear.

Also, ten gores on south side of 49th-st., 78.5 west of 10th-av., having a frontage of 331.3 on 49th-st. Forty-ninth-st. is sewered, curbed, and guttered.

SACKETT-STREET, BROOKLYN.—One lot on north side Sackett-st., 100 feet east from Hoyt-st., 20x100.

Terms liberal. Maps and full particulars can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.
M. M. HENDRICKS, Executor.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1872.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY to the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1871:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1871, to 31st December, 1871.		$5,412,777 51
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1871		2,033,675 18
Total amount of marine premiums		$7,446,452 69

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1871, to 31st January, 1871		$5,375,793 24
Losses paid during the same period	$2,735,980 63	
Returns of premiums and expenses	$973,211 84	

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, bank, and other stocks	$8,143,240 00
Loans secured by stocks, and otherwise	3,379,050 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages	217,500 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	386,739 41
Premium notes and bills receivable	2,405,947 95
Cash in bank	274,345 01
Total amount of assets	$14,806,812 37

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1868, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 6th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums; such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

By order of the Board.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:
J. D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHAS. H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WM. E. DODGE,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOS. GAILLARD, JR.,
C. A. HAND,
JAMES LOW,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
ROBT. B. MINTURN,
GOR'N W. BURNHAM,
FRED'K CHAUNCEY,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
CHAS. P. BURDETT,
ROBT. C. FURGUSSON,
WM. E. BUNKER,
SAM'L L. MITCHELL,
JAS. G. DE FOREST,
ROBERT L. STUART,
ALEX. V. BLAKE,
CHAS. D. LEVERICH.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, Third Vice-President.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1872.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, held yesterday, the following-named gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
SAMUEL R. PLATT,
CHARLES HAUSELT,
GEO. C. COLLINS,
THOS. DAVENPORT,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM,
CHAS. SANDFORD,
THOS. WOODWARD,
H. B. LOOMIS,
GEORGE FARMER,
HENRY W. BELCHER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, NATHANIEL HAYDEN and JOSEPH M. COOPER were unanimously re-elected, respectively, President and Vice-President.
GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
At Ninety (90) and Accrued Interest,
$920,000
OF THE
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad Company.

Bonds $1,000 each coupons, January and July, principal and interest payable in New-York. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company own the majority of the capital stock of $4,000,000 of this Company, and the completion in October last, of the branch of sixteen miles from Dresden to Zanesville, Ohio, has afforded a direct connection for the valuable local traffic of this section of the State with the system of roads controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and in addition thereto, makes a line to Cincinnati as favorable in character as any existing line.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as a good investment, being issued at the rate of only $10,000 per mile, on a completed road, or only about one-third of its cost.

E. W. CLARK & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., NEW-YORK.

In view of the small amount per mile of the first mortgage upon the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railroad, and the fact that the present business of the line, without Eastern connection, has been more than sufficient to meet the interest upon its indebtedness, I regard the bonds of this Company as a perfectly safe security. J. EDGAR THOMSON.

INTERNATIONAL RAILROAD CO
(OF TEXAS)
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS.
FORTY YEARS TO RUN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, FREE OF TAX.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN A. STEWART, WILLIAM H. OSBORN.

Issue Limited to $16,000 Per Mile on Finished Road.

The Road is being built through the centre of the State, from the Red River to the Rio Grande, bringing the interior of the State, with its population and extensive productions, into direct communication with the railroad system of the United States, via the Cairo and Fulton Railroad.

Sixty miles of the Road, between Hearne, on the line of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, and Fulton, on the Red River, have been completed, and are now in operation, and the balance of the work is progressing rapidly.

THE STOCKHOLDERS HAVE PAID IN $2,000,000 IN CASH, WHICH HAS ALL BEEN JUDICIOUSLY EXPENDED IN CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO OFFERING THE BONDS FOR SALE. The names of the stockholders, which include some of our best citizens, can be seen at the office of the Company.

Bonds for sale at 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY, and further information given, by
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st.,
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO.,
AND AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 13 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY	1,079,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

7 PER CENT.
10-Year Bonds of the City of Rome, Ga.
Entire Issue, $100,000.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK CITY.
PRICE, 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These Bonds were issued for the construction of Water-works (which are now in successful operation) and other internal improvements. A special tax of one-half per cent. is provided for in the act authorizing the loan to pay the interest and create a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. For sale by
OGDEN, BROWER & CO.,
NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Post-office Box No. 4,345.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1872.

At the annual election, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JAMES W. DOMINICK,
LEVI H. MACE,
ALBERT DUNG,
WILLIAM R. FOSTER,
AND'W C. BENEDICT,
WILLIAM E. CLARK,
JOHN Q. ADAMS,
JOHN SNIFFIN,
HENRY P. DE GRAAF,
CHARLES D. BAILEY,
GEO. M. VAN DERLIP,
HARMAN WAGNER,
M. SCHRENKEISEN,
JAMES BUCHAN,
CHARLES E. KUGLER.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, HENRY P. DE GRAAF, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and WILLIAM E. CLARK, Esq., was unanimously elected Vice-President.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A majority of the stockholders having signed the agreement of the 4th January inst., the undersigned have assumed the trust conferred upon them. They now give notice that the privilege of signing the agreement referred to for the reorganization of the Company and the protection of the interests of the parties thereto, will terminate in thirty days from the date hereof.

Lists may be found and further information obtained at the offices of either of the Trustees.
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.
JOSEPH S. FAY,
No. 12 Exchange-st., Boston.
JOSEPH C. BUTLER, Cincinnati, Ohio.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, on the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. on the 25th inst. and reopened at 10 A. M., Feb. 12.

By order of the Board.
THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

8 PER CENT. GOLD.
Interest Payable Quarterly,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
9 1-2 PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.
SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN UPON GOVERNMENT BONDS,
AND AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY.
FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.
ISSUE LIMITED TO **$16,300** PER MILE.

The following is a brief summary of the advantages offered to investors in the First Mortgage Bonds of the

LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY,

A road in Western Indiana, extending from Logansport to Rockville, a distance of ninety-two miles:

Two conditions are essential to a good investment—safety and profit.

The paramount consideration on the part of any one having money to invest should be the safety of the proposed investment.

The security on which these bonds are based consists of the very valuable franchises of the Company—a new and well-built railroad, of which the greater part is already in actual operation; suitable real estate in the growing cities on the line of the road, with substantial freight and passenger depots and other buildings, and a full equipment of complete passenger and freight trains.

The total amount of bonds issued is limited to $1,500,000, (being but $16,300 per mile,) constituting the first and only lien upon the entire property of the Company, and being but a small proportion of the intrinsic worth of the property mortgaged.

The location of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway is singularly fortunate for securing to it a large business. The road passes through a thickly populated and rich agricultural portion of Indiana, at present without railroad facilities, where abundant surplus products seeking Northern and Eastern markets, a large local passenger traffic, and connections with at least ten different railroads which supply both through and way freight, should amply provide for the prompt payment of interest on its bonds, and certainly insure its success.

The transportation of flour, grain, staves, lumber, and live stock, must yield a large revenue. An important business will also be done in carrying building-stone from extensive quarries opened on the line of the road. A special demand for this stone arises from the fact that it is fire-proof, and not surpassed by any in respect to beauty and durability.

To all this there is to be added the heavy coal traffic, mainly with reference to which this road was projected, that must arise from penetrating for twelve miles the celebrated Block Coal field. This business alone should provide sufficient revenue for the entire interest on the bonded debt, and its payment may thus be considered doubly secured.

The road passes centrally through five of the wealthiest counties in the State, in each case through the county seat. Statistics show that "every railroad constructed adds five times its value to the property of the country." With the growth of these communities the traffic of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway will keep pace. Thus the safety of an investment in its securities will be day by day increasing, and they must continually advance in value.

Next in importance to the safety of the investment is its remuneration to the investor.

The securities of this Road were selected by us to be offered to our friends and investors generally, after a careful examination of many different railway enterprises, upon a conviction that the bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway offer at once the utmost security, and the most liberal returns consistent with such safety.

These bonds are coupon and registered; bearing interest in gold, at eight per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, payable quarterly in New-York. A sinking fund is provided for the ultimate payment of the principal.

At the present rate of Government securities, none of them pay the investor 6 per cent., and some less than 5 per cent. per annum, upon the cost of investment. The bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway, at their present offering price, pay almost twice as much interest to the investors as those of the United States.

For the present we offer these bonds at 95 and accrued interest in currency, or will exchange them for United States bonds or other marketable securities at the rates of the day; reserving the right to advance the price at any time without further notice.

Further and full particulars, with pamphlets, maps, &c., furnished by us upon personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

ALL TAXES PAID.

We think very highly of, and recommend to all classes of Investors,
The Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES in Connecticut; free of income tax everywhere. Interest payable January and July in New-York. Road finished and running; stock paid up larger than mortgage; mortgage positively limited to one million dollars; road already employed to its utmost capacity, and earning more than its mortgage interest and all expenses.

For sale, at **95** and interest, by
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
Send all letters to Post-office Box No. 3,087.

The Chicago, Danville and Vincennes
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
ARE FOR
Only $18,500 Per Mile Upon a Finished Road,
WHICH IS DOING A LARGE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS.
For Sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.

They are being rapidly taken by parties who desire safe as well as profitable investments.

Full particulars on application, by mail or in person, to
W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

Eight and Ten per Cent. Town and County Bonds, Registered with the State Auditor, and payable by the State Treasurer, for sale by
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO.,
BANKERS.
No. 24 Pine-st., New-York,
No. 164 22d-st., Chicago.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 15 DEVONSHIRE-ST., BOSTON, Feb. 1, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until noon, THURSDAY, 15th February, 1872, for the sale of twenty thousand dollars of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the indenture of mortgage of Nov. 1, 1870. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, at 12 M., on the 16th February, and the accepted bids declared.
THOS. NICKERSON,
GEO. C. LORD, } Trustees.
O. W. PEABODY,

SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS.

Persons having purchased bonds of the State of South Carolina on the faith of representations made by H. H. Kimpton, and who are willing to co-operate in an effort to investigate the condition of those bonds, and the truth of those representations legally, or to give any other information in regard to said bonds, will please call at Rooms Nos. 14 and 15, 58 Broadway.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division. The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
DEC. 1, 1871. 26 Exchange-place, New-York City.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS issued in 1853-54-55 to the North Carolina Railroad Company. Wanted by JOHN B. MANNING, No. 6 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

95 AND INTEREST.
NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
GUARANTEED
BY
N. Y. MIDLAND R. R. CO.

Road nearly completed. The Company assure us that TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING THE ENTIRE LENGTH of the New-Jersey section of the new Trunk Line to Canada and the West EARLY IN MARCH NEXT.

For sale or exchange for marketable securities by
GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, No. 25 Nassau-st.

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,
State of New-York,
7 PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
GOLD BONDS.

THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE.

This road forms the shortest and most direct route from the great anthracite and semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania into the central part of this State, and will run in connection with the New-York Central Road, which it crosses at Cayuga Bridge. Traversing, as it does, the finest and most populous agricultural district, generally known as the "GARDEN OF THE STATE," its local traffic will be large, but its greatest source of revenue will be from its coal business. The road is being rapidly built, and will be in active operation during this year. From our knowledge of this enterprise, and after the most thorough investigation, we most confidently recommend the Bonds as a safe investment. We offer, for the present, the Bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING bonds for sale, and recommend them as a safe investment:

ELIZABETH CITY, OF NEW-JERSEY, 7 PER CENT., AT 93 AND INTEREST.
SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT., AT 90 AND INTEREST.
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 PER CENT., AT 93 AND INTEREST.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1872, from 12 to 1 P. M.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, NO. 31 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

The Coupons and registered interest due Feb. 15, 1872, on the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. (8 p. c.) Gold Bonds, (E. D.,) and the Eight per Cent. (8 p. c.) old First Mortgage Sinking Fund Land Grant Bonds (W. D.) of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York, upon presentation and demand, on and after that date, Free of Tax.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN,
Assistant Treasurer,
St. J. & D. C. R. R. Co.

SAINT NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL	$150,000
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1872	239,494

The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent. free of tax, is payable Feb. 1.
JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

THE GEBHARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 25, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on the 1st day of February.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY PER CENT. TO THE HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATING POLICIES for the year ending Feb. 1, certificates for which will be issued on and after the 15th day of March next.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, HOUSATONIC AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 137 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, 1872, will be paid in gold on presentation at this office.
SEWALL SERGEANT,
Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due Feb. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Feb. 1.
HENRY R. LOW, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1872.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF 3D-AV. AND 9TH-ST.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. and an EXTRA Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, is payable on 1st February, 1872.
Total losses by fires in 1871, $3,829.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 12th of February next. The transfer-book will be closed from 1st to 12th proximo, both days inclusive.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has this day been declared, payable on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, proximo, till which date the transfer-books are closed. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

LORILLARD
INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital ... $300,000

THIS COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES, AND SOLICITS FROM THE PUBLIC, ESPECIALLY THE FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS OF THE OLD "LORILLARD FIRE," A SHARE OF THEIR BUSINESS.

DIRECTORS.
ZOPHAR MILLS,
ADAM P. PENTZ,
JOHN J. SERRELL,
NORMAN BOARDMAN,
M. W. COOPER,
E. M. CRAWFORD,
JOHN C. MARTIN,
CARLISLE NORWOOD,
WM. L. POMEROY,
JAMES M. McLEAN,
EDMOND F. CUTTER,
HENRY A. BURR,
W. BLACKSTONE,
NAHUM SULLIVAN,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
FRANCIS LELAND,
WM. VAN DEVENTER,
C. NORWOOD, JR.,
MARTIN BATES,
GEO. W. QUINTARD,
JOHN H. PEET,
J. SEAVER PAGE,
WILLIAM B. KENDALL.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, President.
ZOPHAR MILLS, Vice-President.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL GARNI FOR SALE.

For sale, the lease, furniture and good-will of a first-class family hotel, situated near and above Union-square, now doing a good paying business; house is four story, 80 feet front; rent, $8,000 per annum. The above hotel is now filled and in perfect running order. Full particulars from
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st, New-York, Jan. 1, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$2,178,450 00
Stock investments		6,039,050 00
Amount loaned on public stocks		696,948 50
Real estate cost, $52,681 35 Market value, $75,000; standing on books at $52,681 35		52,681 35
Cash		380,367 47
Accrued interest and premium on stocks		331,110 36
Total		$9,678,607 68

LIABILITIES.

Amount due depositors		9,163,119 62
Principal	$8,920,157 50	
Interest credited for 1st January, 1872	$242,962 12	
Excess of assets over liabilities		515,488 06
Total		$9,678,607 68

STATISTICAL.

Number of open accounts on the morning of Jan. 1, 1872	21,816
Number of accounts opened during the year 1871	5,926
Number of accounts closed during the year 1871	4,495
Number of accounts opened since organization	72,765
Amount deposited (not including interest credited) during 1871	$3,353,739
Amount deposited (including interest credited) for the same period	3,854,557 96
Amount withdrawn during the year 1871	2,756,184 05
Amount of interest or profits received during the year 1871	601,808 99
Amount of interest credited to depositors during the same period	500,818 96

Amount of each semi-annual credit of interest, for the year 1871, and when credited, January, $242,339 16; July, $258,479 80.

Rate per cent. of dividends or interest to depositors during the past year, 5 and 6 per cent.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages on real estate in the City of New-York.

Market value, $5,087,700	$2,178,450 00

Stock Investments, viz:

United States Bonds, par	1,516,600 00
New-York State stock, par	110,000 00
South Carolina bonds, par $150,000	36,000 00
City of New York stock, par	2,372,200 00
City of Brooklyn stock, par	205,000 00
City of Utica stock, par	93,500 00
City of Albany stock, par	424,000 00
City of Syracuse stock, par	275,000 00
City of Oswego stock, par	104,000 00
County of New-York stock, par	586,900 00
County of Westchester bonds, par	225,850 00
Demand loans on United States Bonds, State stock and City of New-York stock	696,948 50
Banking-house, market value, $75,000, cost	52,681 35
Cash	380,367 47
Accrued interest and premium on stocks	331,110 36
Total	$9,678,607 68

Sworn to before me this 20th day of January, 1872.
W. W. LYON,
Notary Public, New-York County.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

NEAR THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 166 Nassau-st., opposite City Hall, is located the MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK. The convenience and advantages of this bank bring a large and increasing business from among the working people of New-York and adjoining cities. Every accommodation is afforded to depositors consistent with sound principles. Interest commences on the first of every month instead of the old quarterly plan, where there is often great loss of interest to depositors. One dollar will commence an account. Books in German, French and English. Open daily from 10 to 3 also, Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
CORNER 55TH-ST. AND 3D-AV.

Total assets Jan. 1, 1872	$1,069,650 68
Amount due depositors Jan. 1, 1872	1,029,572 66
Interest credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1872	24,213 40
Surplus on Jan. 1, 1872	15,864 62
	$1,069,650 68

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on all deposits from the first of each and every month.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHARLES SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $10,512,396 10.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE

For young ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Next term begins Feb. 12, 1872.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

The intermediate examination of the classes in Columbia College will commence on MONDAY, Feb. 5, and will be continued through the week, beginning at 9½ o'clock each day. Trustees of the College, Regents of the University, parents of students, and friends of education generally are invited to attend.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, BURLINGTON, N. J.—Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D., President; Rev. C. T. KELLOGG, M. A., Rector. Next term opens Feb. 5, 1872. For information as to terms for admission to the Preparatory Department, address the Rector, at Burlington, N. J.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—BY reason of increased accommodations, which the large attendance has made necessary, an additional number of well-prepared students may be received at the opening of the next session, Feb. 7. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nicman-Allemayer of Paris.
NO. 36 EAST 35TH-ST.
French classes for ladies three times a week.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MME. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S (late Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York. Winter term commences Feb. 3.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

MISS EDMOND'S KINDERGARTEN School; also English and French Boarding and Day School for misses and children. No. 105 East 28th-st. Winter term commences Feb. 6.

MRS. JONSON'S AND MISS AGNES L. JONES' French and English Home School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 31st-st.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 19.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, No. 30 East 28th-st. Winter session commences Feb. 1.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.
OFFER,
BY THE CARGO OR AT RETAIL,
THEIR CELEBRATED
Lackawanna Coal,

UNRIVALED FOR STEAM OR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.
YARDS—FOOT 3D-ST., EAST RIVER.
FOOT 24TH-ST., NORTH RIVER.
CENTRAL OFFICE FOR RETAIL ORDERS,
NO. 938 BROADWAY, CORNER 22D-ST.
BROOKLYN OFFICE, NO. 33 ATLANTIC-ST.
YARD, FOOT BALTIC-ST.
DEPOT, WEEHAWKEN. OPPOSITE 38TH-ST.
GENERAL OFFICE,
NO. 71 BROADWAY (EMPIRE BUILDING.)

BEST LEHIGH AND LOCUST MOUNtain Coal.—Stove, $6 50; egg and furnace, $6; nut, $5 50, screened and delivered. Orders by post filled promptly.
THOS. STOKES.
Corner 32d-st. and 10th-av.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......Feb. 7, at 2½ P.M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Feb. 14, at 10½ A.M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..........Feb. 21, at 2½ P.M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.......Feb. 28, at ——
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Mar. 6, at ——
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........Mar. 13, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.
CALABRIA..............Wednesday, Jan. 31, '72
CHINA.................Wednesday, Feb. 7, '72
ABYSSINIA.............Wednesday, Feb. 14, '72
RUSSIA................Wednesday, Feb. 21, '72
ALGERIA...............Wednesday, Feb. 28, '72
and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY

FROM BOSTON.
TRIPOLI...............Saturday, Feb. 3, '72
PARTHIA...............Saturday, Feb. 10, '72
BATAVIA...............Saturday, Feb. 17, '72
SAMARIA...............Saturday, Feb. 24, '72
SIBERIA...............Saturday, Mch. 2, '72
and every following SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage..............$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..............Feb. 17, 12½ P.M.
ATLANTIC..............Feb. 24, 6 A.M.
BALTIC................March 2, 11 A.M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DAURE......Saturday, Feb. 10
ST. LAURENT......LEMAIRE....Saturday, Feb. 24
WASHINGTON.......ROUSSAN....Saturday, Mar. 9
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Mar. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.
Saturday, Jan. 13,	AUSTRALIA,	Saturday, Feb. 3.
Saturday, Jan. 20,	EUROPA,	Saturday, Feb. 10.
Saturday, Jan. 27,	INDIA,	Saturday, Feb. 17.
Saturday, Feb. 3,	ANGLIA,	Saturday, Feb. 24.

And an extra steamer of the line every WEDNESDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, Feb. 3, at 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, Feb. 10, at 7 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 10 A. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN, Saturday, March 2, at 9 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Feb. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, Feb. 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Feb. 17, 12 M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Feb. 24, 2 P.M.
CITY OF ANTWERP........Saturday, Mar. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Mar. 9, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 15.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan; and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Feb. 13.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, March 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
ERIE, Capt. WIER..........................Feb. 21
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM...March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. V. SLOCUM...............April 23
These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, (via Nassau,) Feb. 8.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. M. ADAMS, Feb. 15.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,) Feb. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)..Sat., Feb. 3
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Monday, Feb. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)...Fri., Feb. 23
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken........Saturday, March 2
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAN DOMINGO LINE FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.—The United States Mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 39 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 187 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent C. R. R.,
No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

North Atlantic Express Co.,

NO. 96 BROADWAY.
References: Jay Cooke & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Gilead A. Smith & Co., Bankers, New-York; J. Edgar Thomson, President Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, Philadelphia.
AGENTS IN ALL THE CITIES OF EUROPE.
Money, bonds, jewelry, freight, samples, personal effects, &c., forwarded with dispatch.
S. D. JONES, Manager.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 13, 1871. Through Trains will leave from New Depot, 4th-av. and 42d-st.
8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Troy Express, on Saturdays.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; and for St. Louis via Toledo, leaves on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
All local trains running north of Yonkers, leave from new depot. Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as heretofore.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.
All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.
Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Rosyln, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

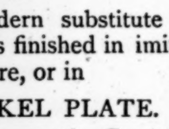
STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains North and East at 11 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Self



Metallic Righting

Cuspadore.

Is the modern substitute for the Spittoon. It is finished in imitation of fine China Ware, or in

NICKEL PLATE.

It cannot be upset! Cannot break! Cannot wear out! Pullman's Palace Cars have it. New York Clubs have it. It is *the* thing for Libraries, Club Rooms, First-Class Restaurants, and all places of public resort. It is for price, utility and appearance the most satisfactory novelty in the Hardware Trade. Sold by all House-Furnishing, Crockery and Hardware Stores.

SOLE AGENTS,
E. A. HEATH & CO.,
NO. 24 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids; beware of spurious imitations of
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.
To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists.
Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London
Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st

BLACK BASS, SALMON, TROUT, white-fish, and other sorts of bass, and lake pike will be delivered by the New-York Fishery Commissioners, without charge, to any one wanting such fish to stock public waters in this State. Apply to SETH GREEN, No. 16 Mortimer-st., Rochester.
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
GEORGE G. HOOPER,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
Commissioners.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY T. INGALLS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of residence, No. 118 East Eighteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of February, 1872.
SARAH P. VALENTINE, } Executrixes.
ELIZABETH B. JANES, }
f2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of James A. Ruthven, Esq., No. 33 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February, 1872.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of June, 1870. JANETTE MACONNELL,
Administratrix, &c.
au4-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDRIC KRETZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 229 East Thirty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of January, 1872.
CHRISTIAN HUPFEL, Executor.
ja19-law6mF*

DRY GOODS.

CANTON CRAPE—PINE APPLE DRESSES, Pongee, wash Silks, Seersuckes, laquered articles, china, &c., embracing goods not to be found elsewhere, at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, Broadway and 13th-st., opposite Wallack's, upstairs.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE une place pour faire les robe; comprend les machines; préfère dans un hotel; bonne référence. Adpelez pour deux jours Gramercy Park House; office entrance.

ENSEIGNEMENT EN FRANCAIS ET EN allemand, 5th-av. Address Prof. E. T., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—A young Protestant lady desires to give her services in return for a comfortable home and moderate salary to an elderly or invalid lady; is willing and obliging, and a lady by birth and education; unexceptionable references given and required; country preferred. Address M. L. S., Box No. 4,238 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, a situation as governess to growing children; she is an excellent sewer, does a variety of ornamental work, operates on two or three machines, and is much attached to children. Please address No. 721 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE, competent woman as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; excellent City references; none need apply except best private families. Call or address No. 568 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chamber-maid; excellent seamstress; cuts, fits and operates; experienced nurse; takes entire charge of an infant, and brings it up on bottle; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; excellent waitress; understands care of silver, getting up salads; or chamber-work and waiting; country or City; four years' City reference. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress, or would wait on an invalid lady; take care of grown children; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; good City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and experienced good cook and baker; three years of the best City reference from her last place for honesty and sobriety; no objection to assist in the washing of a small family. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation in a private family as first-class cook; is a good baker and understands pastry, &c.; good City reference; no objections to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 209 East 20th-st.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, coachmen, waiters, grooms, errand-boys, &c., at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av., at the shortest notice.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman, and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker. &c.; City or country; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, lately landed, to do general housework, or assist in the washing and ironing, or plain cooking. Call at No. 33 Sullivan-st., for JOHN KERRIGAN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as cook in a small family, and assist in the washing and ironing; City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th-st., Room No. 16.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would assist in washing and ironing; has unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 76 Madison-av., present employer's.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW, (AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker, understands family sewing and Wheeler & Wilson machine,) a situation as seamstress. Address, for several days, S. A., Box No. 93, No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid; has no objection to do a little sewing; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 419 6th av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and sewer, or to wait on ladies; best City reference. Call at No. 648 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up of salads, &c.; best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT colored girl as waitress and chamber-maid in a private family, or to take care of children; best City references. Apply at No. 158 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as good cook; is an excellent baker, or do the cooking, washing and ironing of a small family; City reference. Call at 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, active young woman, as first-class waitress, or do chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 224 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN, a situation as first-class chamber-maid. Call at No. 541 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer in a private family; best City reference. Call or address No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A situation. Call at present employer's No. 322 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A GIRL, A SITUATION AS laundress; can be well recommended. Apply at 144 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, both French and English; no objection to hotel, club-houses or boarding-houses; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 312 3d-av., between 23d and 24th sts., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; a first-class baker and pastry cook; excellent reference. Call or address No. 455 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as waitress and chamber-maid in a small American family; reference can be given; no objection to go in the country. Inquire at No. 500 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid or waitress in a small private family. Call from 10 till 2 o'clock at No. 301 East 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, a situation in a gentleman's family as lady's maid; one who understands hair-dressing. Call till suited at No. 314 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, as good cook, washer and ironer in a private family; country preferred; best references. Apply at No. 344 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as laundress and to assist in chamber-work; City or country; excellent reference. Apply at No. 211 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; is a first-class washer and ironer; willing and obliging; best City reference. Apply at No. 155 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; City reference. Call at No. 122 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, to go out by the day or week. Call or address for two days No. 340 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place by a young Dane; understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, milking, and general farm work; is willing and industrious, and not afraid to work; best of reference; wages very moderate; speaks good English. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS COACHMAN and chamber-maid or laundress, by a respectable man and wife of good experience, in a private gentleman's family; can give City reference; country preferred. Call till 11 A. M., or address R. and J. D., No. 274 Pearl-st., near Fulton Ferry.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single man, in City or country; understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference. Address T. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young German, a situation as coachman; City or country; good groom and first-class driver; sober and obliging; best City reference. Call or address O. MILLS, No. 202 William-st., in the bakery.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a thorough practical gardener in every branch, green-houses, graperies, &c.; good care taken of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address H. P. C., care of B. K. Bliss & Sons, No. 23 Park-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; one who thoroughly understands his business; can give unexceptionable references. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office, or No. 308 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a man who thoroughly understands all the duties of the station; good City references. Address W. K., Box No. 11 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom, a situation to take charge of a gentlemen's establishment; will bear strict investigation; has ten years' City reference; no objections to the country. Address M. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as first-class waiter; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; the best of City reference from last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG married Frenchman as coachman; no incumbrance; good recommendation. Address A. N., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

TRAVELER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has had entire charge of the Western and Eastern trade of a paper collar manufactory for three years; a linen collar manufactory preferred. Address A. B., Box No. 151 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER, & CO., NO. 233 WEST 51ST-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, head-stones; best varieties; cheapest in the City; send for designs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A.—ELEGANT CLARENCE, ONE VERY light coupé, and one on C springs, one six-seat Rockaway, and one coupé rockaway, very light; all nearly new and used by a private family; all best City builders. Apply to M. CURLEY, No. 111 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, AN extra-stylish well-bred dun horse; sixteen and a half hands; six years old; free from tricks or vice; kind and true. Can be seen at No. 137 1st-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SHERMAN HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY and 29th-st.; freshly furnished, most accessible location in the City; rooms en suite, or singly, with or without board; very favorable terms to permanent parties. Lodging $1 and upward.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suite of rooms on second floor to let to gentlemen; hot and cold water in rooms; bath on same floor; also an elegantly-furnished room, very large and light, on parlor floor, to let to a dentist. Apply at 110 East 22d-st.

NO. 308 EAST 13TH-ST., SECOND door from 2d-av., first-class board, well-furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, with or without board; four-story brown-stone house; desirable location; terms moderate.

$5 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR single rooms, with good board; lodgings, single rooms, 40 cents up; transient board from $1 25. Dupont House, No. 166 Hudson-st. Watchman all night.

NO. 15 CHARLES-ST., BETWEEN Waverley-place and Greenwich-av.—$6 per week for board; pleasant rooms and comfortable accommodations, for gentlemen only.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—WITH BOARD, a nicely-furnished third-story room, for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 648 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL, NO. 14 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway; elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table; also single rooms.

NO. 29 WEST 9TH-ST.—A HANDSOMELY furnished front room and bedroom off, on second floor, to rent, with or without first-class board; also a large back parlor; references exchanged.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let to gentlemen only, without board, large handsome front alcove room for two, $12; one for $7. No. 149 West 46th-st.

NICELY FURNISHED FLOOR TO gentleman and wife or family, with or without board; family private; location first-class; owning house. No. 107 West 42d-st.

NO. 248 WEST 21ST-ST.—BOARD AND furnished room on second floor, handsomely furnished, for gentleman and wife, where a comfortable home and a good table can be enjoyed.

$7 PER WEEK, NICELY-FURNISHED parlor to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without board, in a private American family; more of home comforts than style. 133 West 35th-st.

NO. 158 WEST 24TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, with first-class board, for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen; house has all modern improvements; terms reasonable.

FURNISHED COMFORTABLY FOR housekeeping, second-floor of house No. 225 West 36th-st., or would divide in rooms to suit; gas and bath; references exchanged.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH-ST.—HALL rooms for gentlemen, with board; terms moderate; reference required.

NO. 41 EAST 10TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms with board; references given and required.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM TO LET, with board in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 229 East 19th-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164,—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, en suite, with private table; also, single rooms; baths on each floor; references.

NO. 14 WEST 13TH-ST.—A FURNISHED room to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Price, $7 per week each.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO or three gentlemen can have rooms and board, in a private family, at No. 58 West 19th-st. References.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST., THIRD-STORY hall room, with board, to a gentleman; references exchanged.

TO LET—IN A STRICTLY-PRIVATE house, two pleasantly-furnished single rooms to gentlemen only. Call at 112 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED BEDROOM, with privilege of parlor adjoining. 176 East 60th-st.

NO. 15 EAST 9TH-ST.—A LARGE AND small furnished room to rent at a very low price.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF THE REVENUE CUTTER "RESOLUTE."

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, }
Jan. 26, 1872. }

On the 10th day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon, the revenue schooner *Resolute*, of 120 tons, old measurement, will be sold at public auction as she now lies at Simpson's wharf, (dry dock,) below Queen-street, Philadelphia.

This vessel is well found in standing and running rigging, sails, anchors, and chains; has three boats and boats' cranes; was built, in 1867, of live oak, white oak, locust, and chestnut, by John W. Lynn; is coppered and copper-fastened, and was salted on the stocks; is well-finished and a fast-sailer. Sale to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. She can be examined any day previous to sale. For further information apply at this office.
JOHN W. FORNEY, Collector of Customs,
Philadelphia, Penn.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & LECCOMT.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Feb. 2, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
200 boxes Figs, damaged.
5 cases Citron, prime order.
200 kegs Olives.
At 12 o'clock within their store:
1,750 cases fresh Valencia Oranges.
2,100 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
4,859 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
40 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
19 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo steam-ship *Assyrian*, and ready for examination on Pier No. 13 North River.
ALSO,
1,694 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Landing ex *Miranda*, and ready for examination on Pier No. 21 North River.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ADAM W. TURNBULL and P. P. TURNBULL, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, pursuant to order of Court in the above matter, dated Jan. 19, 1872, will sell at public auction, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, to the highest bidder, for cash, at No. 68 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., all the stock of butter and cheese belonging to the estate of the above bankrupts, consisting of seventy-four tubs butter, twenty-nine boxes cheese, eighty-one firkins butter, more or less.—Dated New-York, Jan. 20, 1872.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.

IN THE MATTER OF ADOLPH BARONN and BERNHARD SPIEGEL, against whom a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy has been filed.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding on the 13th day of January, 1872, the subscriber will sell at public auction, at No. 213 8th-av., and No. 271 8th-av., by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at 11 A. M., on the 26th of January, 1872, the personal property of the bankrupts, consisting of a stock of boots and shoes, &c., &c. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1872. United States Marshal.
The above sale is adjourned to Feb. 2, 1872, same hour and place. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal.
The above sale is adjourned to Feb. 9, 1872, at the same hour and place. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
FEB. 1, 1872. United States Marshal.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, }
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NO. 237 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872. }

AUCTION NOTICE.—WILLIAM KENNELLY will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 9, 1872, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Corporation Yard, foot of Gansevoort-st., North River, a quantity of flagging, iron, second-hand carts and wagons; and upon the conclusion of the sale, similar articles will be sold at the Corporation Yard, foot of Rivington-st. East River. By order of
GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

A large lot of Ordnance and Ordnance stores will be sold at public sale at the ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILINOIS, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1872.
Sale commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
The list of articles is too varied for mention, but some of the principal items are as follows:
Three 3-inch wrought-iron rifled guns.
Five traveling forges, (field.)
Nine siege-gun carriages and battery-wagons.
Thirty-four sets of harness, and a large lot of artillery implements and equipments.
538 carbines, principally Smith's, Merrill's and Burnside's.
4,000 rifled muskets, foreign manufacture.
100 Springfield rifled muskets.
375 Springfield muskets, smooth bore.
670 Starr's revolvers, calibre 44.
130 revolvers, assorted.
Nearly all the Starr's revolvers, and about two-thirds of the other arms are in fair order.
123,000 cap-pouches, 10,000 waist-belts, 2,600 bayonet-scabbards, 8,000 cartridge-box and belt-plates, 35,000 musket and pistol appendages, and an assortment of other accoutrements and appendages.
224,000 metallic cartridges (Spencer's,) calibre 52; good and new.
800,000 percussion caps, (musket.)
81 artillery elevating screws, 1,000 old shovels, 200 picks, 180 scythes and snaths, cartridge-paper, horse medicines, worn and broken tools for carpenters, machinists and blacksmiths, and 4,200 files—require recutting.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. cash on day of sale, remainder on delivery of stores.
Printed catalogues can be obtained by application to the undersigned, and at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C. D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain of Ordnance, Commanding.

HELP WANTED.

GARDENER WANTED.—A SCOTCH gardener, one who thoroughly understands the care of a garden, cold grapery and fruit-orchard; must be willing to work and come well recommended; such an one will find a permanent place. Address Box No. 1,278, Post-office.

A. PELTON & CO., NO. 645 6TH-AV., BEtween 37th and 38th sts., (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.,) are in want of a number of girls, viz.: ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, general work, &c.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST SEASON OF PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA..............Proprietor and Director.
D. DE VIVO..............Business Manager.
Rentree of the reigning favorite, Mme. Parepa-Rosa.
On the evening of Monday, Feb. 5, first subscription night, first time in English in New-York, Verdi's popular opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA, (A Masked Ball.)
With new dresses, fine appointments, a gorgeous mise en scene and a military band on the stage. This opera has been translated for the English stage expressly for the Parepa-Rosa Company, and will be produced with the following admirable cast: Mme. PAREPA-ROSA in her grand rôle of Amelia; Mrs. Van Zandt as Oscar; Mrs. Seguin as Ulrica; Mr. Castle as Ricardo; Mr. Cook as Renato; Mr. Hall as Samuel; Mr. Ryse as Tom. Conductor, Mr. Carl Rosa.
TUESDAY—First extra night. First time here in many years of Rossini's master-work, LA GAZZA LADRA (Maid and the Magpie.)
WEDNESDAY—Second subscription night, Mozart's MARRIAGE OF FIGARO.
THURSDAY—At the Brooklyn Academy of Music.
SATURDAY—First Grand Matinée—BOHEMIAN GIRL. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as Arline.
Scale of Prices.—Reserved seats, parquette and balcony, $2; boxes, $12, $10 and $8, according to location; family circle, 50c. General admission, $1. Sale of seats for any nights and matinee will commence on Friday, at 9 A. M., at the Academy, and at Nos. 701, 751 and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FABBRI MATINEE.—EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS.—To-morrow, (Saturday,) Feb. 3 at 1½.
GRAND GALA MATINEE.—Mozart's immortal opera, DON JUAN, with the following extraordinary cast and the THREE PRIME DONNE.
INEZ FABBRI, the great Prima Donna, DONNA ANNA; ANNA ROSETTI, the grand Prima Donna, DONNA ELVIRA; ANNA ELZER, (first appearance at the Academy,) ZERLINA; TH. HABELMANN, (first appearance at the Academy,) DON OTTAVIO; JACOB MULLER, (first appearance,) DON JUAN; KARL FORMES, his grand rôle, LEPORELLO; JOS. WEINLICH, the Commander; W. FORMES, MAZETTO.
The ballet under the direction of A. MARWIG; Great Chorus and Orchestra under the direction of Prof. R. MULDER.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; front boxes, $2; can be secured at Schirmer's music-store; Rullmann's ticket-office, and at the Academy. N. B.—In order to avoid the rush at the door, the ladies are respectfully invited to secure their seats early.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOOTH

SIXTH WEEK OF JULIUS CÆSAR.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as BRUTUS.
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as CASSIUS.
Mr. F. C. BANGS..........as..........MARC ANTONY
Mr. D. W. WALLER.........as..........JULIUS CÆSAR
Miss BELLA PATEMAN.......as..........PORTIA
JULIUS CÆSAR
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1.
Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

General Rehearsal, FRIDAY, Feb. 2, at 2½ P. M.
Third Concert, SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, at 8.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mlle. HENRIETTE CORRADI, Soprano.
Señor P. SARASATE, the celebrated Violinist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 7,
THE GOOD IN JAMES FISK, JR.,
By C. G. ROSENBERG.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents more. Tickets at No. 114 Broadway, the principal hotels, and at Steinway Hall.

PUPILS PREPARED FOR THE amateur stage by a known professional artist. Especial attention given to the direction of amateur performances, rehearsals attended, &c. Address DRAMATIC ARTIST, Station A.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS and floor tiling. FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97 and 105 East Houston-st.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE LECTURES for the people at 8 P. M. precisely, in the Large Hall. SATURDAY, Feb. 3, the lecture will be delivered by ELIHU BURRITT, Esq., on *Physiology of Free Nations.* Tickets gratis at the office and reading-room.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE PRODUCE EXchange Committee on the Coopers' or Trades-union Strike will be held at the Astor House, on MONDAY, Feb. 5, at 2 P. M.
All associations of employers in any of the various trades now affected, or thereby in danger of being affected by these strikes and the odious rules of the Trades-union, are invited and requested to send a delegate to this meeting. W. P. BENSEL,
of Produce Exchange Committee.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for officers and committees of this Institute for the ensuing year, will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February, at its rooms, in the Cooper Building. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock and closed at 8 o'clock P. M.
By order of the Trustees,
WM. B. OGDEN, President.
E. N. DICKERSON, Recording Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1872.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 31st day of January, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANGEL MONDOLFO, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 12th day of February, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of January, A. D. 1872, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM A. KOBBE, of the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1872, at 12 M. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BROOM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in this Court by Charles Broom, of the town of Fallsburgh, in the County of Sullivan, in said district, who has been duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of February, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. John W. Little, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 9 Law Building, in the City of Newburgh, in said district, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1872. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ja26-law3wF

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS ERB and PHILIP ERB, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Louis Erb and Philip Erb, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of February, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of January, 1872.
ja26-law3wF* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN PIERPONT MORGAN, Joseph Wilhelm Drexel, John Norris Robinson, Anthony Joseph Drexel, Francis Anthony Drexel, and James Hood Wright, plaintiffs, against A. E. GODEFFROY, J. S. Brancker and Frederick H. Opperman, defendants.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in his office at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 50 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twenty-three thousand and ninety-one 8-100 dollars, with interest from the seventeenth day of November, 1871, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 8, 1871.
TRACY, OLMSTEAD & TRACY,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 3d day of January, 1872. TRACY, OLMSTEAD & TRACY,
ja5-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW-YORK, City and County of New-York.—JONAS SONNEBORN, Sigmund J. Seligman, and Henry Cohen, plaintiffs, against H. SANDBERGER, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office new Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and one dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest from the 19th day of January, 1871, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1872.
RUNKLE & ENGLEHART,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the new Court-house in said City, on the 23d day of January, 1872.
RUNKLE & ENGLEHART,
ja26-law6wF* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

FOX'S FAMOUS HUMPTY DUMPTY.
FULL OF FUN, FROLIC AND FESTIVITY.
CROWDED HOUSES NIGHTLY.
New sensational features this week.

FOX'S GREAT SKATING ACT.	THE WILSONS FOX'S FUN. THE CAT DUET	THE MARTENS NEW SAVOYARD SCENA.

Matinées WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2.
Secure your seats early.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

EUROPEAN HIPPOTHEATRON COMPANY.
No one should fail to witness the extraordinary performances of this troupe, which is universally acknowledged to be the most perfect and extensive circus organization in the world! Exhibitions are given EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, for the accommodation of families and residents of the suburbs, and EVERY EVENING at 8.
. The arena is placed on the stage in a gorgeous palace setting, which affords an excellent view from any part of the elegant opera-house, while the comfortable seats, which are secured to purchasers, add wonderfully to the enjoyment of the best entertainment in the City.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8.
SIXTEENTH CONCERT by NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
First appearance in America of Mlle. M. FRETORE, soprano of the Grand Opera, Paris, together with Mlles. CASTELLAN and DE TRY, violiniste and violoncelle.
Herr CARL BERGMANN..........Musical Director
Reserved seats, $1. Admission, 50 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
CURTAIN RISES AT 7¾ PRECISELY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE
BLACK CROOK.
HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY NIGHTLY.
EVERY SCENE APPLAUDED TO THE VERY ECHO.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

Extra attractions. Watts Phillips' beautiful
TODAY at 2 P. M. } comedy entitled HIS LAST VICTORY, and the new burlesque of LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.
PAULINE MARKHAM, BELLE HOWITT
and company in both pieces.
THIS EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK. } Second week of the Protean artist, JOHNNY THOMPSON, in J. J. McCloskey's masterpiece of ON HAND.
New Scenery, Costumes and Appointments.

GRAND CONCERT

For the benefit of the Young Ladies' Christian Association of New-York, at
STEINWAY HALL, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1872, at 8 o'clock.
The following distinguished artists have kindly offered their services:
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING,
Miss ANNA MEHLIG,
Mr. WM. LEGGATT,
Mr. FRANZ REMMERTZ,
THE VON WEBER QUARTET,
Messrs. BUSH, BECKETT, KENDALL and HOWLAND.
Signor CAROZZI, Accompanist.
TICKETS, $3.
For sale at Fifth-avenue Hotel; G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; F. Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

REV. J. HYATT SMITH

ON
MANFULNESS;
ASSOCIATION HALL,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.
Tickets 50 cents, for sale at the hall.

AN EVENING WITH DICKENS.

The original Mrs. JARLEY, straight from the Old Curiosity Shop, will exhibit her wonderful Wax-works in aid of the Home for the Blind, at St. Peter's Hall, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 1 and 2, at 8 P. M.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT NO. 7 BLEECKER-ST.,
NEAR BROADWAY, UPSTAIRS.
HIGHEST CASH ADVANCES
On diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, &c. Same purchased. Pawnbrokers' tickets bought.

AMERICAN OFFICE—735—$75,000—Highest prices paid for diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, camel's hair shawls, silks, laces, furs, valuables, &c.; also liberal cash advances. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 735 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. R. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advanced on diamonds, jewelry, watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store, No. 1,191 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AT HYMAN'S, NO. 658 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND-ST.—Liberal advances made on diamonds and watches, silver-ware, &c.; or will pay the highest market price for the same.

NO. 913 BROADWAY, NEAR 21ST-ST., upstairs, money advanced on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver, laces, shawls, silks, &c.; same bought. Office hours from 9 to 5. A. C. HERTZ.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

$275.—THE "NATIONAL PIANO FORTE."—A first-class instrument, 7 octave, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $275, cash; warranted for six years. Also, other new 7 octave pianos for $250, cash, at the ware-rooms of HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York. New pianos to let.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the EXTENSION OF LAFAYETTE-PLACE, southerly from Great Jones-street to Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified according to law, to Walter Roche, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24) in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1872. Second—That the abstract of our said estimate and assessment, together with the maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report herein have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 4th day of April, 1872. Third—That the area embraced by the assessment aforesaid is as follows: All those lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying and being in said City, bounded by, included and contained within the limits hereinafter described, to-wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Howard-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and running thence northerly, and on a line running parallel to Broadway, and distant one hundred feet westerly therefrom, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Broome-street; thence westerly on a line running parallel to Broome-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Mercer-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Mercer-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Houston-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Houston-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Wooster-street; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Wooster-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Fourth-street; thence westerly, on a line running parallel to Fourth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of South Fifth-avenue, formerly Laurens-street; thence north-westerly, on a line running parallel to said South Fifth-avenue, to the southerly side of Waverley-place; thence northerly, on a line running parallel to Fifth-avenue, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet northerly from the northerly side of Seventeenth-street; thence easterly, on a line running parallel to Seventeenth-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of Third-avenue; thence southerly, and parallel to Third-avenue, to the southerly side of Fifth-street; thence south-easterly, on a line running parallel to the Bowery, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southern side of Canal-street; thence westerly, parallel to Canal-street, to the centre line of Baxter-street; thence northerly, along Baxter-street, to the southerly side of Canal-street; thence north-westerly, on a line parallel to New Canal-street, to a point on said line, distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Elm-street; thence northerly, on a line parallel to Elm-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet southerly from the southerly side of Howard-street; thence westerly, on a line parallel to Howard-street, to a point on said line distant one hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of Broadway, and thence northerly, parallel to Broadway, to the point or place of beginning. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the Chambers thereof, in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of April, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1872.
WALTER ROCHE,
GRATZ NATHAN,
WILLIAM STUART,
Commissioners.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THURSDAY EVENING, GOING from 37th-st. and 5th-av. to 27th-st. and 3d-av., a Roman gold EAR-RING with three pendants. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at the *Times* Publication Office.

LOST.—GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK BOOK, No. 48,492. Please return to J. VAN ORDEN, No. 41 Liberty-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EIGHTH WEEK AND
LAST NIGHTS OF
JOHN GARTH,
which must shortly be withdrawn, notwithstanding
ITS GREAT SUCCESS,
to allow of the production of
NOVELTIES.
Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S celebrated drama,
THE VETERAN,
after long and elaborate preparation, is almost in readiness for production, but is at present postponed in consequence of the
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF JOHN GARTH.
The manager begs to announce that he has purchased the right to produce Mr. H. J. BYRON'S greatly successful new comedy,
PARTNERS FOR LIFE.
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,

LAST NIGHTS OF DIVORCE
NOW IN THE SIXTH MONTH
OF
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS!
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVORCE MATINEE,
SATURDAY next at 1½ o'clock.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET THEATRE,

Between 2d and 3d avs.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
NEW THEATRE.
STANDING ROOM ONLY.
THE GREAT STAR COMBINATION
EVERY NIGHT,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

R. W. BUTLER..........................Manager
MASTER BARNEY, W. H. POPE,
ADD RYMAN, HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,
GUS WILLIAMS, W. ASHCROFT, GEO. COES,
THE MATTHEWS, LAURIS and Grand Ballet.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.
Farewell benefit of AIMEE. THURSDAY, Feb. 1, LA PERICHOLE. SATURDAY, at 2, benefit of NOE—BARBE BLEUE.
SATURDAY NIGHT, LES BRIGANDS.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.

28th-st. and Broadway.
LAST NIGHTS OF MR. MACKAYE AND MISS GRISWOLD IN MONALDI.
Will soon be produced, MARRIAGE.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.................................DIRECTOR
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.
EVERY EVENING AT 8.
ANOTHER NEW ATTRACTION.
FIRST WEEK OF THE MIRTHFUL
EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME OF
RIDE A JACK HORSE TO BANBURY CROSS,
TO SEE AN OLD LADY ON A WHITE HORSE;
produced with novel tricks and comical events, including a very amusing and
EXCITING HURDLE RACE.
CAROLINE ROLLAND and Mr. C. W. FISH,
AND ALL THE SUPERIOR ARTISTS
IN A BRILLIANT ARENIC ENTERTAINMENT
OF UNPARALLELED SPLENDOR.
NO CIRCUS IN THE WORLD HAS RESOURCES
EQUAL TO THIS PERMANENTLY ORGANIZED ESTABLISHMENT.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

GALA CONCERT,
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 3, 1872,
AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
Mr. JAMES WEHLI..........................Pianist
Miss ISABELLA STONE......................Soprano
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER....................Tenor
ANTONIO L. MORA..........Organist and Director
Seats can be secured without extra charge at Blume's, Union-square, and at the hall.

CLOTHING, JEWELRY, &C.

AT B. MINTZ'S, NO. 432 4TH-AV., ABOVE 29th-st., ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at prices. B. MINTZ pays for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry, &c.; from $10 to $60 for Silk Dresses; for gentlemen's Clothing, fifty per cent. more paid than by any other dealer. Call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. MINTZ.

AT NO. 178 7TH-AV. LADIES AND gentlemen will be surprised at the prices ANHALT pays for cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Jewelry, &c. Don't be deceived by false pretenders, and call on number as above, where you will be treated to your satisfaction. Ladies attended to by Mrs. ANHALT.

AT THE UP-TOWN ESTABLISHMENT, No. 816 6th-av., near 46th-st.—Having received from the West large orders for cast-off Clothing and Carpets, I will pay for Pants from $2 to $6; Coats, $7 to $20; Dresses, $5 to $60. Call on or address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

ASTONISHING PRICES CAN BE OBtained for cast-off Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Jewelry, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, No. 81 6th-av., third store above Waverley-place.

AT NO. 274 7TH-AV., NEAR 26TH-ST., M. ABRAHAMS will pay the highest prices for ladies' cast-off Clothing, also Carpets and Furniture. Ladies attended by Mr. or Mrs. ABRAHAMS.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL-known establishment, No. 160 7th-av., near 19th-st., utmost value paid for cast-off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

AT NO. 833 BROADWAY, NEAR 13TH-st., H. HERTZ pays the highest prices for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c.; ladies waited on by Mrs. HERTZ. Please call, or address by letter.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the limited partnership of WILLARD, MARTIN & BACH is dissolved by mutual consent, to take effect Feb. 1, 1872.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1872.
E. K. WILLARD, }
HENRY H. MARTIN, } General Partners.
JAMES B. BACH, }
JAY GOULD, }
HENRY N. SMITH, } Special Partners.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
This is to certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of lawful business within the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of WILLARD, MARTIN & CO. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the stock-brokerage business, wholly on commission, including the buying and selling on commission of stocks, bonds, gold and securities, in the City of New-York. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence, are as follows: General partners, EDWARD K. WILLARD, HENRY H. MARTIN, JOHN F. SEELY, all of the City of New-York, and THADDEUS W. RIKER, of Stamford, in the State of Connecticut. Special partners, JAY GOULD and HENRY N. SMITH, both of said City of New-York. The amount of capital which said special partners have contributed to the common stock is as follows: Jay Gould, one hundred thousand dollars in cash, and Henry N. Smith, one hundred thousand dollars in cash, making in all two hundred thousand dollars. The partnership is to commence on the first day of February, 1872, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of January, 1875.
E. K. WILLARD, }
HENRY H. MARTIN, } General Partners.
JOHN F. SEELY, }
T. W. RIKER, }
JAY GOULD, }
HENRY N. SMITH, } Special Partners.
[Internal revenue stamp, ten cents, canceled.]

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. is this day dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS R. MINTURN. All claims against the firm will be settled by
EDWARD M. BROWN,
EDWARD A. SECCOMB.
The undersigned will continue the auction business heretofore carried on by T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. under the firm name of BROWN & SECCOMB, at No. 115 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.
EDWARD M. BROWN,
EDWARD A. SECCOMB.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

THE FIRM OF ARTHUR GILLENDER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ARTHUR GILLENDER,
NAPOLEON B. KUKUCK,
JOSEPH W. GRAY,
JOSEPH L. R. WOOD.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.
The undersigned will continue the business as manufacturers of FINE-CUT TOBACCO, at No. 114 Liberty-st., under firm name of ARTHUR GILLENDER & CO.
ARTHUR GILLENDER,
NAPOLEON B. KUKUCK,
JOSEPH L. R. WOOD.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

MR. BENJAMIN BRYER HAS THIS DAY associated himself with the undersigned in the continuance of the business and name of the old firm of John Caswell & Co.
WM. H. CASWELL,
JOHN H. CASWELL.
NO. 87 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1872.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. CLARA A. ALMA, DE PARIS, (Clara Antonio, late of San Francisco,) Business and Medical Clairvoyant, is about leaving for Europe shortly. 1,239 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

THE OUTBREAK OF CRIME.

Daring Exploits of Thieves and Ruffians in This City Yesterday.

New-York Emulating Brooklyn—Robberies in Different Parts of the City—Two Suspicious Deaths—Singular Conduct of the Detectives.

Capt. IRVING, of the Central Police Detectives, was exceedingly wroth yesterday when a daring robbery was reported at his office—not that it had occurred, but because the reporters had happened by accident to hear of one of the many daring outrages upon persons and property which are constantly occurring, and the most of which are kept from the public by the Police. The case which Capt. IRAING endeavored to suppress yesterday was one of the most flagrant outrages which has ever been committed in this City, and was reported to the Police Office by its victim, Mr. LOUIS TOBIAS, who keeps a jewelry-store at No. 170 Bowery. Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, when that great thoroughfare was crowded with people, Mr. TOBIAS noticed several men gathered in front of his show-window. Suddenly one of the men, who had a padded glove on his hand, smashed in the window, and another, seizing a tray of rings worth $250, dashed across the Bowery with it. Mr. TOBIAS pursued him, and at Chrystie and Delancey streets, the fugitive, having been intercepted by a stranger, was taken in custody by Mr. TOBIAS. The thief had, however, passed the tray to one of his confederates, but Mr. TOBIAS started back to his store with him, with the intention, if possible, of finding a policeman and giving the ruffian in charge. But when he had reached the corner of Delancey-street and the Bowery he was surrounded by the accomplices of the captive, who jostled and threatened him. In the midst of the confusion created by their proceedings, the ruffian, whom Mr. TOBIAS still held by the collar, struck him a terrible blow in the eye, and jerking himself away, ran off and escaped. At the same moment the other thieves scattered in all directions, and none of them had been arrested up to a late hour yesterday.

After the case had been fully in the possession of the reporters, information concerning it was freely tendered to all comers in the Central Detective Office. Capt. IRVING, however, announced that hereafter he would take all complaints in his private room.

Death of a Boy from Violence at the Hands of His Companion.

Wednesday last ALFRED BROWN, aged seven years, returned from the public school in West Thirty-fifth-street to his home, No. 445 Eleventh-avenue, and complained that he had been beaten by some boys while on the way. The next day he was unable to attend school, and became rapidly worse, until 4 o'clock the next morning, when he died. Coroner HERMANN was informed, and Dr. JOHN BEACH, making a post-mortem examination yesterday, found that death had been caused by compression and concussion of the brain, the result of violence, but was of opinion that the injuries might have been caused by a fall. The case was referred to Capt. CAFFREY, of the Twentieth Precinct, who, upon information he obtained, caused the arrest of ADOLPH and ARNY WERNER, aged eleven and twelve years respectively, who live at No. 512 West Thirty-seventh-street, upon suspicion of having inflicted the injuries which caused the death of BROWN. They deny having committed any assault upon the deceased, but they are detained to await further investigation.

Daring Robbery in Fourth-Avenue.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning, as Mr. J. B. DELAWAY, a resident of Lynn, Mass., was seated in one of the cars of the Boston Express-train at Fourth-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street, he was suddenly approached by a ruffian, who, seizing him by the throat with one hand, snatched his gold watch and chain with $200 with the other, and before any of those who witnessed the daring outrage could interfere, he jumped from the car and running into the street escaped. He was seen and pursued by Patrolman TUCKER, Twenty-first Precinct, to Thirtieth-street and Third-avenue, where he was finally lost. The daring thief is described as a man about five feet eight inches high, slimly built, having no beard and wearing a slouch hat. A pretense is being made by the Police to discover and arrest the marauder, but there is little hope that he will be found.

Yet Another Daring Robbery.

Saturday night the room of JAMES NOLAN, at the Woodbine, corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street, was entered by thieves, who stole his cash-box, containing $250, and having rifled it, dropped it at Eighteenth-street and Eighth-avenue, where it was found. This case was reported to Capt. IRVING on Wednesday, but was suppressed.

Operations of a Confidence Rogue.

Information was given to the Central Detectives yesterday of a large number of frauds said to have been perpetrated during the past month in different parts of the State by a young man named JOHN ISAACS. This person, about a year ago, was in the employ of H. J. BRAGG, stationer, at No. 63 Maiden-lane, but was discharged, and Mr. BRAGG has himself since retired from business. ISAACS, it is alleged, has taken advantage of his short connection with BRAGG to travel about the State soliciting orders for goods in his name, and he seems to have met with considerable success. In almost every case where an order was given he would ask an advance of from $5 to $25, and, having secured it, gave a draft on Mr. BRAGG for the amount, which was of course worthless. The complainant was told in the Central Detective Office that no assistance could be rendered him to bring the rogue to justice.

Found Dead in a Hallway.

Evidence was taken yesterday by Coroner YOUNG in the case of PATRICK MAHON, who was found insensible at the bottom of a flight of stairs in the house No. 515 East Fourteenth-street, about 3 o'clock in the morning, on Sunday last. It appeared that deceased was out the night before drinking, and nothing is known of him from midnight until he was found at the hour named, with his skull fractured. Some of the persons in the house heard a heavy fall during the night, and it is supposed the deceased fell as he was ascending the stairs, but as the physician who made the post-mortem examination was of the opinion that the injury was probably the result of a blow, the case was adjourned to allow Capt. CAMERON to make further investigation in the matter.

Mutiny in the Harbor.

Four sailors, names unknown, belonging to the British ship *La Gloire*, were brought before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, on a charge of mutiny. Capt. WILEY testified that the men had joined the ship on Tuesday last; on Wednesday she started down the Bay, bound for Antwerp; when off Staten Island a pilot came on board, whereupon a mutiny broke out among the crew, in which the accused acted as ringleaders; they threatened the life of the Captain, and attempted to run the vessel ashore; the pilot attempting to prevent this, they surrounded him with drawn knives, overpowered and put him in irons, and ran the vessel on the Spit. She was subsequently towed off and brought up to this City. Commissioner SHIELDS said he had no jurisdiction. It was a matter for the British Consul to prosecute before the State authorities. The men were sent before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs.

Affray in a Saloon.

At noon yesterday an affray occurred in the oyster-saloon, No. 130 First-avenue, during which WILLIAM SWEZEY, one of the employes of the saloon, was struck on the head by FRED. GOLDEN, and received a severe wound. PHILANDER WEEKS, another employe, was cut on the hands and severely injured. GOLDEN was arrested and locked up in the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house.

A Charge of Forgery.

Detective ELDER yesterday arrested ABRAM BERNARD, upon a warrant issued by WM. S. STOKELY, Mayor of Philadelphia, upon complaints made by JOHN UNDERHILL and others, charging him with forgery. The prisoner was locked up at Police Head-quarters.

A Delegation of Farmers—More Market Facilities Wanted.

Yesterday afternoon, Controller GREEN received a delegation of farmers from Kings and Queen's Counties, headed by JOHN O'DONNEL, Chairman; ROBERT WILLETS, Secretary, and Messrs. VAN BRUNT, LOW and KING. The delegation ask for relief in the form of being permitted to occupy a space on certain streets for the sale of their produce. These farmers desire the exclusive right to occupy Vesey, Dey, Fulton and other streets adjacent to Washington Market, that are now used in part for such purposes, and which the actual owners or occupants may not want for their own use; they desire to use the streets until 9 A. M. in Summer and 10 A. M. in Winter, with a place either in Dey or Vesey streets where their wagons can stand later in the day. Controller GREEN said that Col. DE VOE, the Superintendent of Markets, would lend his assistance in the matter as soon as practicable, with the view of regarding the rights of property-owners and the commercial interests of the City at the same time. The delegation then withdrew.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT.

Controller Green Elected President—Proceedings of the First Meeting of the Board.

The inaugural meeting of the Board of Audit—consisting of Controller GREEN and Commissioners STEBBINS and VAN NORT—was held yesterday afternoon at the Contoller's office. Mr. GREEN laid before the Board a certified copy of the act.

Controller GREEN was, on motion of Mr. VAN NORT, elected President of the Board. Mr. RICHARD S. STORRS was chosen Secretary.

The President stated the objects of the organization, reciting in substance the law itself, and said that he had endeavored to effect the passage of a bill by the Legislature to meet all honest claims against the City and County, but in lieu thereof the Board of Audit bill was passed on that occasion. The Board had met for organization, and not particularly to pass upon claims presented.

A resolution was adopted that public notice shall be given of the times and places of meetings of the Board by publication thereof in three daily papers published in this City, or by posting a notice in a conspicuous place at or near the door of the Controller's office, as the Board may direct.

A resolution was also adopted that all claims to be acted upon be filed with the Department of Finance, and that such claims be presented by the Controller to the Board as the same are so filed.

A resolution was adopted that the Chairman submit to this Board the opinion of JOHN K. PORTER and Judge PIERREPONT on the subject of the powers and duties of the Board.

Mr. STEBBINS offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Controller be requested to obtain as soon as possible the necessary information, and to prepare and submit to this Board a statement of the amounts required to defray the expenses of conducting the public business of the City and County of New-York in each Department and purpose thereof from the 1st day of January to the 30th day of April, 1872, both days inclusive, and also for the interest on the City and County debt, payable on the 1st day of May, 1872, in order to meet the requirements of section 1 of chapter 9 of 1872; and that the Chairman call the Board together, as soon as said estimate is ready for submission, and that the said Controller is requested to submit such estimates as the various Departments have transmitted or may hereafter transmit, and that the President of each Department is at liberty to be present when their respective estimates are acted upon.

The Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Continuation of the Investigation Yesterday—The Testimony of Francis M. Bixby and Others.

On assembling, yesterday morning, the Senate Committee wisely decided to examine Gens. PORTER and BABCOCK in Washington. Senators HOWE and PRATT expressed themselves as anxious to return to their legislative duties, which could be attended to at the same time that witnesses resident in Washington were undergoing examination. In opposing this action, Senator CASSERLY made the curious statement that the purpose of the appointment of the Committee was to give publicity to the questions examined.

Mr. A. DE L. ROGERS, coal merchant, testified to having been approached by a Custom-house Inspector, who informed him that a load of English cannel coal received by witness exceeded the amount of the invoice, but that he would make it all right if a load were presented to him and one or two of his friends. In another instance an inspector offered, for a ton of coal, to allow witness to go on board the ship before the permit was made out.

JOHN C. HOOPER, Secretary of the National Revenue Reform Association, was examined, but could testify to nothing of his own knowledge. He repeated many things which he had heard, and gave the Committee a list of names of men who, he thought, would be able to give valuable information.

FRANCIS M. BIXBY examined by Mr. BAYARD: I am a merchant and have been in the warehouse business since 1856. At that time I had the General Order business, and it continued to 1866. The business was then transferred to MEYER and SMITH. I had a small portion of it under Mr. SMYTHE, but lost it when Mr. GRINNELL came into office. Mr. SQUIRES had the business for a short time, and in July, 1869, I got the business again. There were then in this City five General Order warehouses. The Cunard, and Hamburg, and Bremen lines had General Order stores in Jersey and Hoboken. I became interested in this business again with Mr. LEET. Gen. HILLYER and Mr. LEET called upon me at my residence in May, 1869, when we had a conversation generally in regard to the General Order business. Mr. LEET said very little at that conversation, but I supposed that he could control it. There was no proposition then made to me in regard to my stores. I next met Mr. LEET at Mr. LINDSAY'S store on John-street by appointment. This paper (produced) was written by Col. LEET, and I assented to it. By this agreement I was to give Col. LEET, as "the party controlling the General Order business," $5,625 a year out of the profits, payable monthly. There is a profit upon the cartage, labor and storage to the General Order. This money was to be given for storage alone. This agreement was put in execution and my stores in Greenwich-st. were designated General Order stores. This negotiation was conducted mostly by Mr. LEET himself, but Mr. LINDSAY had some hand in it. I continued to pay this sum to Mr. LEET until July, 1870, when the agreement expired. I then lost the business. Col. LEET wanted me to pay him more for it and I could not do it. I understood he was making an effort to get more of the General Order business. Mr. LEET was on Gen. GRANT'S staff during this time. He had, previous to the 1st of June, 1869, been an entire stranger to me. He put no money in the business and had nothing whatever to do with it save to get the business for me. I think I made some payments to him through Mr. LINDSAY, but generally the checks were sent to the War Department. I don't know how Col. LEET got the business, or what influence he brought to bear to procure it. I supposed at first he was a relative of Gen. GRANT, but afterward I knew he was not. My books of account with Col. LEET at this time were based upon forty cents for labor, forty cents for storage, and forty cents cartage. This amount was about thirty per cent. over the estimate made by the Chamber of Commerce. I would be very glad to enter the business now at ninety cents, and would consider it very profitable. There were no unfriendly relations sprung up between myself and Mr. LEET, and we entertain good feelings toward each other still. The average rate for bonded warehouses at present is twenty-five cents for each, but I think they are losing by that charge. I think that LEET & STOCKING could charge as little as in the bonded warehouse.

To Mr. Stuart—There have always been complaints of the General Order business, and, in my impression, the remedy can only be obtained by dividing up the business among a number of stores. Competition might reduce the charges. I think it would be very bad to give the steam-ships their own General Order stores, as it would afford increased facilities for smuggling. The Government would have less means of preventing smuggling, because there is never any difficulty in approaching Custom-house officers. A $10 bill can do anything with the Custom-house officials. I never tried its power, because it was my duty to be opposed to it. I suppose the use of money would be equally efficacious on the other side, but I never tried its influence.

To Senator Pratt—The fact of goods being left on the dock for several weeks is attributable to several causes, one of which is that the inspector is paid for preventing them being sent to the General Order stores.

To the Chairman—When goods remain for a considerable time unclaimed they are sold by order of the Government.

To Senator Pratt—These packages are open to inspection, and are specified in the catalogue. If a man is cheated, he has only to blame himself and the auctioneer.

To Senator Bayard—I attended only one of these sales, but purchased nothing. This was two years ago. The catalogue of the articles shown to me does not specify them in such a manner as would make me willing to buy them.

To Senator Pratt—The goods in the public order store are always watched, but they are also greatly exposed. There is more danger there than in the bonded warehouse.

To Senator Casserly—I don't know whether any other person had any interest with Col. LEET in getting this General Order business, or that any other person exercised influence in getting it. He was the only person I had any dealing with on the subject.

To Senator Pratt—We don't esteem carpet-baggers very much in New-York, yet I don't know if there was any particular prejudice against LEET & STOCKING; I am a Democrat, and Mr. GRINNELL knew of my politics; Col. LEET also knew to what party I belonged; there are many complaints, but I don't say that they are always well founded.

The Chairman said that the evidence of the last witness did not do anything more than confirm the evidence of others. He suggested that they should determine whether they would continue the evidence on this point, or whether they would not examine any particular individuals. There was no action taken in the matter.

EVENING SESSION.

A letter was read from JAMES M. THOMPSON, United States Weigher of the Twelfth District, contradicting a letter received from EDDY & ROGERS on Wednesday.

Gen. JOHN COCHRANE was examined in reference to the conversation in his presence between Mrs. MUDGETT and Gen. PORTER. He stated that having heard of MUDGETT'S charges against PORTER, and believing them to be false, he acted as a friend to Gen. PORTER. Gen. PORTER stated that he had no general acquaintance with Mr. LINDSAY. Gen. PORTER contradicted the testimony of MUDGETT in every particular in regard to his having any interest in the New-York warehouse business. He understood Gen. GRANT'S letter as a mere business not a political introduction. It should be read in the light of surrounding circumstances.

W. B. PRENTICE was examined, after which the Committee adjourned.

THE SPIRITUALISTIC TRIAL.

Further Evidence in This Remarkable Case—Devout Believers Give Their Testimony—The Humbug Exposed.

The case of THOMAS SPROULE was renewed again before Justice FOWLER, in the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, the chamber of justice being densely crowded. Dr. GORDON was not there, being unable to stand the comments of counsel and the attentions of the crowd.

A BELIEVER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. JOHN MONTGOMERY was the first witness called by the prosecution. He stated that he had been present at a séance and had seen a form which he recognized as that of his deceased wife. She had suffered for many years with consumption and was very emaciated. He spoke to it, calling his wife by name, and the form bowed. The doctor had, at that time, his back turned to the audience, and the apparition, or whatever it was, appeared above his shoulder. He was satisfied that it was no deception. On the same occasion other forms appeared, which were recognized by persons present, who seemed very much affected. He could not swear that the apparitions were not pictures, nor could he swear the reverse. But he could not comprehend how the doctor could possibly have obtained a portrait of his wife. The last picture that was taken of her was two years before her death. During these two years she became greatly changed, especially as to her hair, which had become very thin in front.

Cross-examined by Mr. MCCLELLAN—I am not a spiritualist, but I have attended many séances and I have had several at my own house. I am not a member of any religious denomination, nor do I believe in a future state of punishment. On the night when I saw my wife the light was about equal to clear twilight. I saw nothing of my wife except what showed above Dr. GORDON'S shoulders. My wife's apparition did not speak to me, but the medium called me by name, "MONTGOMERY," and then he was impressed to come out and take me into the back room, and there, through him, I conversed with her. Dr. GORDON was personally acquainted with me before this took place, and knew me perfectly well by name.

AN OLD LADY WITH GOOD SIGHT.

Col. HART next called up a very venerable and respectable-looking old lady to testify again to the fact that the forms that appeared were not pictures. Justice FOWLER refused to let her be sworn, on the ground that the only witness who could be called to rebut the evidence of Mr. SPROULE was Dr. GORDON. Col. HART protested vehemently against the ruling of the Court. HART yielded to stern necessity, and told his witness that he should not require her evidence. The old lady stepped down from the chair, and turning round to the Justice, said, with the greatest solemnity. "I hope, your Honor, I've not taken any liberty, but though I've not kissed the book, yet I am in the presence of an all-searching God, and must speak the truth. I am compelled to state that during this session I watched your Honor and saw a beautiful bird—a 'beautiful bird—flying round your Honor's head." Having said this, the old lady nodded her head twice at Justice FOWLER, and took her seat among the audience with the greatest gravity.

A SUSCEPTIBLE COMMISSION MERCHANT.

The next witness was A. THURBER, a commission merchant, who testified to his having been present at a séance, and having made great efforts to find out whether there was any trickery. He was satisfied from what he saw that there was no deception.

Cross-examined by Mr. MCCLELLAN—I was arrested last 4th of July for obtaining money under false pretenses; I was bailed out; I went down and arranged the thing with the District-Attorney; I am a Spiritualist, and glory in the name; my parents were Baptists, but they came came back from the spirit world and told me what blockheads they had been; I don't care particularly for God Almighty, though I admit the old gentleman has a good understanding; I am not living with my wife, but she is supported by a better man than you are.

AN IMPRACTICAL MECHANIC.

Mr. RANSOME RATHBONE was then called by Col. HART as a practical mechanic to testify as an expert that Mr. SPROULE'S explanation of the movements of the spirits at Mr. GORDON'S was impossible. He had known Mr. GORDON for twenty years; he had been present at three séances; he said he saw figures rise, some from two to six feet above the medium's head; he had seen them rise in two rooms in the same evening; had seen no wires there on any occasion. When cross-examined the witness admitted that he had played the accordeon at these séances at the request of Mr. SPROULE; he had played only sacred airs; he had never played either "Shoo Fly" or "Pop Goes the Weasel;" he had never seen the backs of any of the figures; one of them was a male figure which bore a resemblance to BENJAMIN FRANKLIN; he had seen the Spirit Bride; Mr. SPROULE had assured him that she was genuine; that was, however, before the Friday when SPRAULE denounced GORDON; the figures were never more than two feet from Mr. GORDON.

AN UNBELIEVING BELIEVER.

JOHN B. MCDONALD testified that he had seen 150 forms at 400 different appearances; he did not believe in the inspiration of the Scriptures any more than in the inspiration of anything else; he had on one occasion seen a form glide on the table; it moved up from the middle room, glided on the table, then down on the floor, and afterward disappeared; it was all the time only a few inches from the doctor; it was the form of a young lady, and very beautiful. (Here Mr. MCCLELLAN produced two prints—one of BEN. FRANKLIN, and the other of the Spirit Bride, the latter being tricked out in the most admirable style.) The witness said those were not the forms that he had seen. At this point the prisoner went to a corner and moved the figure up and down, to the intense interest of the audience, who stood up in every possible attitude of absorbing curiosity. When order was resumed, the witness admitted that there was a resemblance, but denied that he had ever seen pictures akin to those exhibited.

SPROULE ON THE STAND.

Mr. SPROULE was then put in the stand in rebuttal. He said: "The light was very dim where the forms were exhibited, as Mr. GORDON said that was a necessary condition, because light would dissolve the spirits. In the afternoon there was a table-rapping séance carried on by GORDON personally, and I took the opportunity of examining the room where the figures were kept. They were hid in a chest that looked like a settee. The picture that I have shown is a *fac-simile* of that exhibited by GORDON. I got them at a store in Nassau-street, where they have almost every one that GORDON ever exhibited.

Re-examined by Mr. MCCLELLAN—I was started upon my inquiry by Dr. GORDOR refusing to accept $20 from two gentlemen who wanted to examine thoroughly; GORDON refused to let them, though he wanted money to pay his rent; he threw his robe over the altar and refused to let them search at all; then he rated me for having made the arrangement, and said in presence of a lady that I was controlled by spirits hostile to him; that made me doubt his honesty, and three days afterward I found the pictures.

This closed the evidence on both sides. Counsel spoke for about an hour, and the Magistrate reserved his decision.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Prospect Park Colt Stakes—The Entries.

The entries for the three and four year old stakes at Prospect Park closed last evening at the office of the Association in a successful manner, there being no less than thirty entries in the three-year-old stake and fifteen in the four-year old. The following is as correct a list as could be obtained, the pedigree not being given in all instances:

THREE-YEAR-OLD STAKE.

EDWIN THORNE enters b. c. by *Thorndale*, dam *Stradella*, by *Hermosa*, out of *Fashion*. W. S. THORNE enters b. f. by *Peacemaker*, dam by *American Star*; also, b. c. by *Jupiter Abdalla*, dam by *American Star*. C. S. BURR enters b. c. *Star* by *Rysdick's Hambletonian*, dam *Kate Burns*; also, ch. f. by *Abdalla Star*, dam *Mistress Henyon*, blk. c. *Star*, by *Messenger Duroc*, dam *Nellie Wilmarth*; also, b. c. by *Messenger Duroc*, dam *Lucy Almack*. W. J. DONALDSON enters b. f. *Maid of Erin*, by *Jupiter Abdalla*, dam *Kate*, by *Ploughboy*. ALMON W. GRISWOLD enters b. c. *Auctioneer*, by *Tattersall*, he by *Hambletonian*, dam *Hibernia*, by imported *Consternation*. B. VAN WYCK enters b. f. *Belle of King*, by *Jupiter Abdalla*, dam *Nellie Moore*. J. F. CAFFEE enters ch. c. *Orphan Boy*, by *Curtiss Hambletonian*, dam by *American Star*. GEO. C. HITCHCOCK enters b. f. *Highland Maid*, by *Ashland*, dam *Young Highland Maid*, by *Ethan Allen*; also, the b. f. *Highland Rose*, the same sire, dam *Highland Beauty*. EDWIN THORN enters b. c. by *Thorndale*, dam by *Washington*. H. S. RUSSELL makes nine entries in this stake, all being sired by *Fearnaught*, and with the following dams: The blk. c. *Creole*, dam by *Erickson*; b. f. *Coming*, dam by *Ethan Allen*; roan c. *Cadet*, dam by *Young Morrill*; ch. f. *Chance*, dam *Hersey Mare*; ch. f. *Constant*, dam by imported *Balrownie*; ch. f. *Calumet*, dam by *Ringold*; ch. f. *Charity*, dam by *Ivanhoe*; ch. c. *Clarence*, dam *Yellow Hammer*; also, blk. c. *Corporal*, dam by *Rising Sun*. F. D. MORRIS enters roan c. by *Tom Suffolk*, dam by *Volunteer*. J. A. SHERMAN enters b. c. *Integrity*, by *Pearsall*, dam by *Major Edsall*. C. H. SIMMONS enters br. f. by *Geo. Wilkes*, dam by *Nonpareil*; also a br. c. by *Honest Allen*, dam *Nancy Fat*. GEO. C. HALL enters s. c. by *Young America*, dam *Blonde*, dam by *Abdalla*; also a blk. c. by the same sire, dam *Lady Grant*.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD STAKE.

R. F. GALWAY enters b. c. *Dixon*, by *Happy Medium*, dam by *Monell*. CHAS. BACHMAN enters b. c. *Twilight*, by *Rysdicks Hambletonian*, dam *Mary Hulse*, by *American Star*. Also b. c. *Silver Heels*, same sire, dam *Rosa Lee*. C. A. JONES enters b. g. *Strathmore*. B. VAN WYCK enters b. s. *Tom Moore*, by *Jupiter Abdalla*, dam *Nellie Moore*. GEO. F. STEVENS enters b. c. *Duke of Saratoga*, by *Young Woful* dam *Belle of Saratoga*. EDWIN THORNE enters b. c. *Wild Oats*, by *Thorndale*, dam by *Brown Chief*. M. M. JUDKINS enters br. c. *Ben. Morrell*, by *Winthrop Morrell*. D. BABCOCK enters b. s. *Henry C. Ellis*, by *Hamiltonian*, dam by *American Star*. W. H. PECK enters b. s. *Voltaire*, by *Tatler*, dam by *Mambrino Chief*. A. W. ROWE enters b. c. *Rowe Tommy*. D. NEVINS, Jr., enters b. c. *Bay Fearnaught*, by *Fearnaught*, dam *Ellen*; also the ch. f. *Julia*, by *Fearnaught*, dam *Maude*. JOHN PEARCE enters gr. f. by *Happy Medium*, dam by *Bashaw*. W. C. TRIMBLE enters b. f. *Harmony*, by *Middletown*, dam by *Hambletonian*. C. H. SIMMONS enters br. f. *Tansey*, by *Geo. Wilkes*.

THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

Indignant Depositors—What Mr. Worth and Mr. Dennis Have to Say—$2,800 Reward Offered for Conklin—Seizure of His Property.

The Market Savings Bank was again crowded yesterday with its unlucky depositors. The doors of the bank were kept open, and a petition praying that the application for throwing the bank into bankruptcy be denied was offered for signatures. A large number of the depositors signed this petition, though with little hope of any favorable result. The condition of the bank, from the statements of the officers and Mr. WORTH, yesterday, appears to be worse than already represented. The crowd of depositors of both sexes received these statements with great indignation, and took occasion to express their opinion of Mr. VAN NAME and his assistants in forcible, if not complimentary or elegant language. The idea that CONKLIN'S escape has been connived at by the President and officers of the bank seems to gain credence every day. Mr. DENNIS, the ex-receiver, had long conversations with the depositors, and endeavored to restore confidence, but with very little apparent success. Several respectable men, who said they were farmers in Staten Island, charged Mr. DENNIS with having induced them to deposit all their savings, nearly $3,000, in this bank. Mr. DENNIS assured these men that he would hold himself personally responsible for their money, and under any circumstances would see that they were paid.

Mr. WORTH says that his business is much interrupted by the incessant calls of depositors, to whom he can at present give no information, and that, if he is not interfered with in his labors, he will be able to make a full statement of the condition of the bank in a few days. He says the detectives have discovered a clue to CONKLIN'S whereabouts, and that there is a possibility of his being captured shortly. It is believed that Mr. PATTERSON, who is indebted to the bank to the amount of $16,500, paid off $10,000 yesterday, and will, it is said, pay the balance next week. The depositors' investigating committee have been at work upon the subject of call loans, and have discovered that the greater portion were loans upon utterly worthless security, and a large number upon no security at all. They state, also, that they have discovered transactions that will show up the officers of the bank in an equally criminal light with CONKLIN.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees took place yesterday, with Mr. C. S. GODDARD in the chair. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That each of the trustees of this institution will pay the sum of $200 of their private means for the arrest and delivery of HENRY R. CONKLIN, late Secretary of the Market Savings Bank, to the public authorities of the City of New-York, and that Mr. RICHARDS be the treasurer of that fund.

The Board consists of fourteen members, so that the reward offered for CONKLIN'S arrest will be $2,800. Intelligence was received last night that a Sheriff's seizure was yesterday made upon CONKLIN'S property at Milton, N. Y. The attachment was issued by Judge BARRETT, on the application of Mr. DENNIS, representing the Market Savings Bank. The property seized consists of valuable farm land, handsome blooded horses and cattle.

THE BOWLING-GREEN BANK.

A Manifesto from "Hank" Smith, President of the Bank—He Gives Himself A Certificate of Character—His Account of the Assets and Liabilities.

HENRY SMITH, better known as "HANK" SMITH, President of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, and Police Commissioner, has issued the following card explanatory of his connection with the Bank:

To the Depositors of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, and the Public:

At no time since the suspension of the Bowling-green Savings Bank have I had any doubt that its depositors would ultimately be paid in full. I have made no reply to the attacks upon me up to this time, believing that in the liquidation of the claims of and against the bank, my official course would be fully vindicated, and show that I was not mistaken in the confidence I reposed in my associates. I was elected President of the institution at its organization, and continued to take an active part in its management for about one year, when, in February, 1869, I was elected by the Legislature a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, and entered upon the duties of that position. Having unlimited confidence in my associates in the Board of Officers and Trustees, I permitted my name to be used as the President of the bank, but had comparatively nothing to do with the management of its affairs—a fact which was known to the Trustees and a large number of the depositors. Such was my confidence in the management of the institution that the books will show that my average balance was $25,000 during the existence of the bank, and at the time of its suspension there were nearly $7,000 standing to my credit on its books. During all the time of my connection with the bank I never in any way, shape or form borrowed a dollar of its funds. Since the suspension I have done all in my power to aid the receiver in arriving at the actual condition of its affairs, and I herewith submit to the depositors and the public the following statement of the condition of the bank, which is as nearly accurate as can be made until the final report of the receiver:

ASSETS.	
Loans (good)	$142,644 98
Bonds and mortgages	194,766 34
Soldiers' bounty bond	2,000 00
Safe and fixtures	5,000 00
Real estate (low figure)	92,000 00
Over drafts (good)	6,000 00
Total	$442,411 32
LIABILITIES.	
Due depositors	$456,418 59
Due Tenth National Bank	20,000 00
Overdraft Tenth National Bank	1,265 98
Due Caldwell & Co	7,500 00
Total	$485,184 57
Less amount since released	25,000 00
Total	$460,184 57
Assets	442,411 32
Deficiency	17,773 25

Through my personal efforts since the suspension, I have secured from personal friends the release from depositors to the amount of $25,000, which will result to the benefit of the remaining depositors, and Vice-President ROCHE and myself have from our private funds paid all depositors whose deposits were $10 or under in full, except about $200.

From this exhibit it appears that the actual deficiencies cannot exceed $17,773 25, and may be largely reduced by the sale of the real estate, which is put at a low figure in the above statement.

Whatever deficiency may exist upon the winding up of the affairs of the bank by the receiver, I regard myself as liable in common with the other trustees to make good my proportion, and shall so do whenever that amount shall be determined. In regard to the statement which has been published that loans were made to unknown persons whose names cannot be ascertained, I have to say that if any such loans were made it was without my knowledge, suspicion (*sic*) or authority.

Twenty-five years of my life have been spent in the First Ward, where most of the depositors reside, to the greater portion of whom I am personally known, and during that period my character for financial integrity has never been questioned, and I feel well assured that no one who has known me will attribute to me any intentional wrong or mismanagement of the affairs of any institution with which I have been connected. Nothing in my business life has given me so much pain as the unfortunate suspension of this bank. I feel confident that the inconvenience occasioned by it will be but temporary, and I shall spare no efforts to secure payment in full to each and every depositor at the earliest possible moment.

Respectfully, HENRY SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1872.

All depositors in the above bank are requested to call at the office of W. D. FRICKE, No. 28 Broadway, today, between the hours of 9 and 4, for the purpose of signing a request opposing the movement to place the affairs of the bank in the hands of an assignee in bankruptcy.

Annual Meeting of the American Institute.

The annual meeting of the American Institute was held last night. The only fact of general interest in the report of the Trustees, the reporters were informed, was that since the fair they have purchased the rink at Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street for $100, the Institute agreeing to assume the mortgages on the building, amounting to between $50,000 and $60,000.

The annual election of officers will be held next Thursday, from 3 to 7 P. M., and it is expected that it will be of an exciting nature. It is rumored that an effort is to be made to break up the party at present controlling the affairs of the Institute. The one in power run a ticket headed with the name of ORESTES CLEVELAND for President, while the regular opposition ticket bears the name of HORACE GREELEY for the first office. It is not improbable that a third one will be placed in the field, headed with the name of Judge DALY for presiding officer.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. E. L. VIELE, of Connecticut, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Hon. G. G. FOGG, of New-Hampshire, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Ex-Mayor W. G. FARGO, of Buffalo, is at the Astor House.

Hon. C. C. GILMAN, of Iowa, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. W. H. ANGELL, of Geneseo, and Prof. WILLIARD, of Cornell University, are at Earle's Hotel.

Action has been taken by a number of German school-teachers to form a German Teachers' Mutual Aid Association.

Gov. SAUNDERS, of Omaha; Gen. CHAS. BLACK, of Illinois, and Hon. J. B. GRINNELL, of Iowa, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

A fire occurred yesterday in the premises No. 46 William-street, doing slight damage to the building and several of the occupants.

Gen. G. T. PITCHER, of the United States Army, and Hon. H. FOOT, of Massachusetts, are at the New-York Hotel.

The Young Men's Christian Association announce their next lecture by Rev. J. HYATT SMITH on "Manfulness," to be given this evening.

Commissioner VAN NORT, of the Department of Public Works, will make his report to the Controller in a day or two.

ISAAC VALE and HENRY JACKSON were sent to the Penitentiary yesterday, by Justice COULTER, on a charge of swindling.

BERNARD KOPPEN was committed, yesterday, by Justice COX, in default of $2,000 bail, on a charge of larceny from the person.

The estimated expenses for the current year of the Board of Examiners for licensing druggists is $17,000, and not $171.00 as reported.

A lecture was delivered, last evening, by CHARLES F. DEEMS, before the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, on "Workmen."

JOHN BROWN, aged fifteen, and JOHN RYAN, aged twenty-one years, were committed, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, on a charge of burglary.

The election of officers of the New-York Prison Association was postponed yesterday on account of the absence of the Recording Secretary.

The Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen has appointed THOMAS HUSTON Engrossing Clerk, and FRANCIS MANGEN third assistant clerk.

The will of the late JAMES FISK, Jr., was admitted to probate, yesterday, by Surrogate HUTCHINGS. Mrs. FISK has been constituted sole executrix.

Gen. W. D. CHIPLEY, of Georgia; Hon. A. M. CLAPP, of Washington, and R. F. SIMONTON, President of the Tennessee and Ohio Railroad, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

The Atalanta Boat Club, of New-York, have invited the London Rowing Club to compete in a four-oar race to take place in England upon the Thames during the coming season.

The Alumni of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity are to have a reunion dinner at Delmonico's on Friday evening, Feb. 9. This is one of the most extensive of the college secret societies.

The Riverside Park Commissioners—Judge SUTHERLAND, W. C. TRAPHAGEN and C. K. GRAHAM—met yesterday and received the views of property-owners relative to the park.

At a meeting of the Democratic Reform Club of the Seventh Ward, last evening, a committee of nine was appointed to express dissatisfaction at the frauds perpetrated at the recent primary election.

The 11 o'clock night boat for New-Haven has withdrawn for the present, on account of the ice. Passengers can take the 3¼ P. M. boat and go north and east at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon JAS. CROLLY fell dead, as is supposed, from appoplexy, as he was entering Police Head-quarters, from Mott-street. Deceased was quite corpulent, fifty-five years of age and roughly dressed.

GEORGE W. ROONEY, of the Fourteenth Ward, was committed, yesterday, by Justice COULTER, on a charge of attempting to obtain, by false representations, certain books in the possession of JOHN FOLEY, of No. 20 East Seventy-third-street.

The following have been appointed by the Union Republican Central Committee of this City a Subcommittee upon Legislation: Charles S. Spencer, William Laimbeer, Jacob Patterson, Edward Stevenson, George Opdyke, James W. Farr, John J. Townsend.

At a meeting of the Matthew T. Brennan Association, held last night at Masonic Hall, a resolution was passed tendering the services of the Association to the Sachems of Tammany Hall, to assist them in reorganizing the Democratic Party in this City.

The Society of the Good Shepherd of the Parish of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-fifth-street, will hold their anniversary meeting at the Church on Friday (today) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Choral vespers and an address to the members of the Society.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, JAMES KELLY, of No. 409 West Twenty-second-street, and HENRY BROWN, of No. 35 Sullivan-street, both colored, were committed on a charge of highway robbery, preferred by JOHN LOY, of No. 90 Sixth-avenue.

Mr. TWEED was at his office in Duane-street yesterday, and is still in town, refusing to state when he will go to Albany. Mayor HALL was at his office in the City Hall during the day. Mr. CONNOLLY was in town waiting the result of the examination into his bail.

THOMAS ELLIOTT bought some furniture for $111, on the installment plan, from GUSTAVUS REID, No. 333 Hudson-street, and after paying $23, and allowing the necessary time to have elapsed without making payment, he was charged with larceny before Justice COX, yesterday, and held to bail in $300.

A joint meeting of the Migration Bureau and the Father Matthew Temperance Delegates was held last evening. Favorable reports were received concerning the temperance village it is contemplated to start, under the auspices of the Bureau, and the scheme for establishing a colony in north-eastern Kansas was discussed.

A bill has been prepared and sent to the Legislature for the consideration and action of that body, having for its object the incorporation of the Rapid Transit Ferry Company, with a capital of $100,000 and privilege of increasing it to $1,000,000, to build a new class of ferry-boats and run the same between the railroad bridge at Harlem and the foot of Wall-street, or perhaps the Battery.

Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA has obtained sufficient affidavits for the Election Committee of the Legislature to appoint a Subcommittee to inquire into the frauds which it is alleged were committed in the Fourth Senatorial District. The case, however, will not be presented to the Committee for a few days on account of the indisposition of Commissioner DAVENPORT.

Mr. ABRAHAM R. LOEASL, a Custom-house Inspector, who resided at No. 18 Ainslee-street, Brooklyn, while on duty on a vessel in the port, caught small-pox, of which he died. He was buried yesterday. He left a widow and six children in very poor circumstances, for whom the Custom-house officials, through the efforts of Inspectors JOHN MITCHELL and WILLIAM LEACRAFF, have contributed about $500.

The following officers of the New-York Yacht Club were re-elected last night: Commodore, JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Jr.; Vice-Commodore, WM. P. DOUGLAS; Secretary, CHARLES A. MORTON; Treasurer, SHEPPARD HOMANS; Measurer, ALFRED W. CRAVEN. The Regatta Committee consists of J. L. HAIGHT, W. B. BEND, and HENRY STEERS; the House Committee of W. Schuyler, J. White, W. H. Major, John H. Draper, Fletcher Westray.

Yesterday afternoon, a meeting of the Committee on Railroads of the Board of Assistant Aldermen was held, for the purpose of considering a petition for hourly and half-hourly night-cars to be run upon the Eighth-avenue Railroad. No action was taken because Mr. GEO. LAW, the President of the road was not present. On Tuesday, the Committee will hold a meeting to consider the running of freight-cars through Centre-street.

LONG ISLAND.

The Methodist minister of Wood Haven has a salary of $2 per week.

The double track of the South Side Railroad is to be extended to Babylon.

Work has been recommenced on the Rockaway branch of the Long Island Railroad.

JOHN WATTS was fined $10 by Justice DEMOTT, of Hempstead, for stealing oysters from the bed of WM. S. JONES.

A special meeting has been called at Hempstead, for Saturday, 10th inst., to take action in reference to the proposed new county roads.

Mr. OAKLEY has introduced a bill into the Assembly, exempting Queens County from the provisions of the "Drainage of Marsh Land" act.

Conductor WIDDEN narrowly escaped drowning in the pest-hole adjacent to the Flushing and North Side Railroad depot, Long Island City, on Tuesday.

On Tuesday evening a meeting was held in Hempstead to receive the report of the Committee on the new charter. A motion to accept the draft as reported was lost.

A committee has been appointed by the tax-payers of Flushing to investigate and report why a tax has been assessed ostensibly for the cost of surveying the district, when really no survey has taken place.

Hon. A. A. DEGRAW has been elected Chief of the Jamaica Fire Department. Several years ago he ran for the same position, and was then defeated by the village blacksmith.

The City Treasurer and Collector of Taxes for Long Island City yesterday paid into the Marine Bank, in Wall-street, $14,000 as the proceeds of the day's collection. His receipts for the week will amount to over $50,000.

It is estimated that from $150,000 to $200,000 were deposited by residents of Queens and Suffolk Counties in the Market Savings Bank. A School Collector, of Bellport, had public money deposited in the same institution.

When the body of CORNELIUS WOOD, the insane man, who jumped from the Williamsburg ferry-boat, was recovered by the hands of the ferry-boat *Suffolk County*, life was not, it is said, extinct, and if proper care had been taken his life would probably have been saved.

STATEN ISLAND.

There is now more floating ice in the bay and harbor than there has been at any time this Winter, on account of which the Staten Island ferry-boats have discontinued their night trips for the present.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Board of Education of Morrisania, after investigating the charges preferred by the janitress against Mr. JOHN B. MOORE, Principal of School No. 3, has dismissed them, as wantonly false and maliciously untrue.

NEW-JERSEY.

Two additional cases of small-pox were yesterday reported in Jersey City.

The salary of the Newark Police is to be increased. At present officers only receive $2 50 a day.

The libel suit of GEORGE WATTS against the Jersey City *Journal* was yesterday continued in the Hudson County Court.

DENNIS CARROLL fell overboard at the New Jersey Railroad Dock, yesterday morning, but was rescued from drowning.

Bay-way, at Elizabeth, has been paved with Nicolson pavement at an expense of $167,530. It is one mile in length, and contains only three residences.

Three hundred and eighty patients were under treatment at the Jersey City Charity Hospital during the month of January. There were only seven deaths.

THOMAS LANG was yesterday committed in the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions of having stolen a number of valuable tools from WM. THOMPSON, at Hoboken.

Justice SWEET, acting as Coroner, yesterday held an inquest on the body of PATRICK MARTIN, an employe on the propeller *Franklin*, who was drowned on Monday night, near Trenton.

The expense of running the Jersey City Paid Fire Department during the first six months after its organization has been $53,987. The total appropriation granted for the year was $113,877.

WM. HOTELL and WM. CAMPBELL were arrested at the Hoboken Ferry on Wednesday night, for stealing a lot of buffalo robes and carpenter's tools. They were committed to the Hudson County Jail.

A fire broke out at an early hour yesterday morning, in the frame houses Nos. 19 and 21 Kossuth-street, Newark. The buildings were damaged to the amount of $1,500. The loss is covered by insurance.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the silk-dying establishment of LEE & SHEERAN, Paterson. The loss will probably reach $10,000. The stock and fixtures were insured for $5,000 in the Liverpool and London, and $3,000 in the Imperial of London, but there was no insurance on the building.

At Paterson, on Wednesday night, a thief on an Erie Railway train, which was running at full speed, made an assault on HENRY PITCHER, of Main-street, when the latter, to avoid his blow, jumped backward and fell from the platform on the car near River-street, sustaining serious injuries.

On Wednesday afternoon a gravel-train on the Midland Railroad, above Belleville, ran off the track, and the locomotive ran into a shanty at the side of the road, in which at the time were several railway laborers. JERRY CONNERS was considerably injured, and was removed to St. Michael's Hospital, Newark.

JOHN DALTON, a two-years-old child of MARY DALTON, a washerwoman, living in Stephen's Court, Newark, was yesterday fatally burned. The mother had gone out for her day's work, leaving the little one in charge of her oldest daughter, a child of eight years. During her absence the younger child fell on the stove, and was burned so as to leave no possibility of its recovery.

[Advertisement.]

If your hair is falling out or shows signs of disease, it can be arrested at once by using "Phalon's Chemical Hair Invigorator." This article has been so many years before the public that further comment is unnecessary. Sold by all druggists and No. 517 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
City of Paris	Feb. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Holland	Feb. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Feb. 3	New-York	Bremen.
Australia	Feb. 3	New-York	Glasgow.
FOR HAVANA.			
Cleopatra	Feb. 3	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe via Queenstown, by the *City of Paris*, at 9 A. M., with a supplementary mail for double-paid letters, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 11 A. M.... For Germany via Bremen, by the *Hermann*, at 11 A. M.... For Havana, by the *Cleopatra*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 1—*In steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool.*—J. Strauss, H. R. Mayer, L. May, F. Gaylord, D. A. Stanley, John Cameron, Lord M. T. Beresford, Mrs. M. A. Connelly, Mrs. J. Donovan, E. L. Corning and son, J. H. Stone, J. Micholl, Mr. and Mrs. J. Phillips, 2 children and infant, E. Heinemann, Master Heinemann, Master D. Heinemann, J. Dempster, Mrs. H. Mitchell, B. Phelps, H. Graham.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 1—*In steam-ship China, from Liverpool.*—Miss Bland, Miss Northrop, Master Nellies, Rev. W. Nixon, Mr. Reis, Hugh Robb, Rev. Dr. Mason, Thomas Walsh, A. Brooke, E. D. Woodruff, Mr. Matthews and wife, J. Murray, J. Lannitte, R. Buston, W. M. Bull, William Wilson, J. W. Vent, W. Gordon, Mr. Fenton, L. A. Barnard and wife, J. H. Turner, W. Sears, W. Taylor, Mr. Caton, Mr. Jamieson, J. F. Dennis, H. L. Gill, Rev. W. S. T. Smith, Mr. Keith and wife, Mr. Lawson, J. Cartledge, J. P. Bredt, R. S. Bredt, C. H. Bredt, H. Bredt, A. Connor, J. C. Paige, J. G. Norton, Mr. Giddings, C. T. Rogers, H. M. Keith, Mr. Heuriques, J. Barnes, C. E. Pratt, Mr. Mason, C. W. Lozier, B. J. Northrop, F. Fowler, Thomas Sampson, Mr. Lindsay, B. Barnard, Mr. McEwan, G. Cox, Mr. Greene, Mr. Bearne, H. Wyfall, H. Wyfall, Jr., Mr. Evans, Judge O'Sullivan, Mr. Booth, Mr. Le Compte' Mr. Gudpill, D. C. Winten, F. B. Austin, Mr. Harrison, Col. P. C. Kent, R. Clements, W. W. Keith, C. B. Williams, G. Lawrence, Mr. Dodge and wife, J. W. Adams and wife, J. J. Jacobs and wife, Mr. Hiller and 2 sons, F. B. Lottimer and wife, Mr. Valetta, Mr. Apalgra, Miss Tritton, Miss Mattieson, Mr. Golden, and 77 in the steerage.

FEB. 1—*In steam-ship Wyoming, from Liverpool.*—E. White and wife, Mrs. Walter Bird, Geo. H. Weaver, Mrs. H. H. Thorne, Mrs. C. S. Marshall, Mrs. Arthur Bourne, Miss Esther Mansfield, John A. Hewson, Miss Eliza Kerr, Capt. D. R. Lecraw.

In steam-ship City of Mexico, from Vera Cruz—Mrs. E. de Milan, R. Gutierez, E. Umebough, L. Goltz, A. Riegelman, J. Cabaiga, A. Zuncaldy, J. M. Brooks, Wm Collins, Wm. Wild.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:00 | Sun sets......5:19 | Moon rises. 12:28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:10 | Gov. Island..1:59 | Hell Gate...2:21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 1.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Columbia, (Br.,) Mackay, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Wando, Lozier, Havana, Cuba, J. De Rivera & Co.; Crescent City, Van Sice, Havana, Cuba, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; George A. Chaffee, May, Providence, H. W. Jackson; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ship Fearless, Tilton, Cape Town for orders, Frederic Baker.

Barks Noruen, (Norw.,) Hilyersen, Trieste, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mary C. Dyer, Hopkins, Havana, Cuba, J. B. Phillips' Sons; Schreballon, (Br.,) Levack, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Lanercost, (Br.,) Eaton, Sydney, R. W. Cameron & Co., Rudolphe, (Ger.,) Parze, London, C. Tobias & Co.; Johan Kepler, (Ger.,) Rahe, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Arabella, (Br.,) Brady, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Walter Smith, Smith, Montevideo, S. A., W. H. T. Hughes; Americus, Baas, Marseilles, Hand & Swan.

Schrs. Omaha, Wooster, Cape Hayti, Thompson & Hunter; Victor, Mahony, Para, F. G. Gunerez; Morford & Trubee, (Br.,) Roberts, St. Thomas, W. I., Peniston & Co.; L. S. Davis, Bishop, Caibarien, Jonas Smith & Co.; Porto Platta, Montgomery, Truxillo, Eggers & Heinlein; George Washington, Sherlock, Baracoa, E. Puig & Co.; Venetia, Lewis, Norfolk, Va., Cyrus E. Staples & Co; W. G. Dearborn, Scull, Wilmington, N. C., Overton & Hawkins.

Arrived.

Steam-ship China, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool Jan. 20 and Queenstown 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Jan. 29, lat. 42, lon. 59 59, exchanged night signals with an Inman steamer bound E.

Steam-ship City of New-York, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Jan. 18, and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Leipzig, (N. G.,) Jaeger, Bremen Jan. 13 and Southampton 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Wyoming, (Br.,) Whineray, Liverpool Jan 17 and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Jan. 21, lat. 49 20, lon. 24 30, passed a National steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 49 04, lon. 26, passed ship Hope hence for Havre; same day, lat. 49 04, lon. 26 10, passed bark Deodar, (Br.,) from Portland, for Glasgow; 25th, lat. 45, lon. 43 26, passed ship Kate Troop, from Savannah, for Amsterdam.

Steam-ship Tillie, Deering, Havana Jan. 27, with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Jan. 29, lat. 33 12, lon. 76 20, fell in with brig Thames, (Br.,) from Abacoa, for Boston, in a sinking condition; took off her crew, consisting of Captain (Lathrop) and 7 men, and brought them to this port.

Steam-ship City of Galveston, Rowland, New-Orleans Jan. 24, and S. W. Pass 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. No date, 100 miles N. W. from the Tortugas, saw a fore-and-aft schr. with mainmast-head gone, steering N.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, Timmerman, Vera Cruz Jan. 21, Progresso 24th, and Havana 27th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Florida, Mitchell, St. Thomas Dec. 14, and Charleston Jan. 6, via Newport Feb. 1, in ballast to master. Was towed from Newport by steam-tug General Grant.

Ship Astronomer, (of Liverpool,) Edgar, Calcutta Oct. 16, with mdse. to S. J. Penniman. Is anchored on the Bar.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Jan. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina, Fla., 3 ds., with mdse and passengers to James Hand.

Brig Victoria, (Swed.,) Plomgren, Rio Janeiro Nov. 27, via Hampton Roads Jan. 25, with coffee to Maitland, Phelps & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Madonna, (of St. John, N. B.,) Jordan, Milk River, Jam., Dec. 29, with logwood to order—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Hyperion, Woodbury, Matanzas Jan. 14, via Newport 28th, with sugar to order—vessel to Winchester & Towne.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

WIND—Sundown, light, W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Arragon, for Bristol; Crescent City, for Havana; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Equator, for New-Orleans; Albemarle, for Richmond; ships La Gloire, for Antwerp; Cynric, for London; barks Enterprise, (Dan.,) for Rotterdam; Kedron, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Johan Engels, (Belg.,) for Antwerp; Baltic, (Br.,) for St. Marys, Ga.; Arcadia, (Norw.,) for Queenstown; brigs Gipsey, for St. Croix; D. Trowbridge, for Port Spain.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Arr. steamers Leopard, from Philadelphia; Nereus, from New-York.

Also arr. steamers Tripoli, from Liverpool, and Geo. Appold, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 1.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Mindora, from Rio.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Jan. 29.—Arr. steam-tug Stephen Decatur, Boston, for New-York, with dredging-machine in tow; schr. Chilion, Portland, for New-York.

Returned, schrs. Modesty, George P. Trigg, Edith May and J. S. Bragdon.

European Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 1.—The North German Lloyd steamer Bremen, Capt. Lodewigs, from New-York Jan. 20, arr. at this port today, en route for Bremen.

MOVILLE, Feb. 1.—The Anchor line steamer Anglia, Capt. Craig, from New-York Jan. 20, arr. at this port today, en route for Glasgow.

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Total Assets, Gold, - - - $20,869,079.04
Assets in the United States, held by the Directors in New-York, $3,054,361.24
All Shareholders personally responsible for the engagements of the Company.
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